FOR BORDEAUX TOUCHING AT THE MAURITIUS.—The fine Ship "*Paquet Boat Bordelais.*" 265 tons, Captain J. T. SIBADEY, will be dispatched about the 10th Proximo, has excellent accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.

Meadow Street, 28th June, 1839.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND CHINA.—The fine Barque "Fanny" *Donahoy*, Master, having a great part of her dead Weight engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight apply to

J. P. DA SILVA.

Hummum Street, 28th June, 1839.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.—The fast sailing Barque EAMONT, Capt. N. BURTSALL, For Freight or Passage, apply to FRITH AND CO.—Nesbit Lane, 28th June, 1839.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Directors, of this institution have appointed a Committee for the purpose of accepting risks, issuing Policies, and transacting generally the business of the Society at Bombay. Forms of application, Tables of Premiums, and every information connected with the Society can be obtained at our office.

LECKIE AND Co.

Agents, Bombay Branch Universal Life Assurance Society.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. *Leckie and Co.*

Wines received from Messrs. *Hemery Brothers* of Jersey, per *Thomas Coutts*, 3 doz. and 6 doz. cases.

Sherry, Pale, Amontillado.. ....@ Rs.	18	₰ dozen.
Claret, Lafitte vint. 1834..... „	20	„
Hock, Growth of Rudesheim vint. 1825 „	20	„
Sparkling Champaign, 1st Growth of a. i. 1834..... „	35	„
Champaign, Cognac Pale..... „	15	„
Cognac Cherry Brandy..... „	15	„

Ditto..Ditto from Messrs. *C. P. Fletcher, and Co.* of London per *Triumph* in 1 dozen cases,

Sparkling Champaign..... ....@ Rs.	35	₰ dozen.
Claret St. Julian, 1834..... „	18	„
Claret St. Estephe, 1834..... „	16	„

FOR SALE.—Sixteen Barrels of very superior French flour, each containing 200lbs. well adapted for Ships use, and nine Barrels of Prime Salt Provisions "Beef" 200lbs. each, for particulars apply to *Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw*, at the Office of

THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.

Meadows Street, 29th June, 1839.

WILL BE SOLD—by Public Auction, on Monday, the 8th July, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Thos. Jefferies and Co.* to close an account, about 200 Boxes of French Clarets, consisting of St. Julien Medoc, Chateau Leoville, Haut Brion and Lafitte, and 12 Casks of Bursellas, from the well known Houses of Deluze and Dumas, and P. H. Godard and Co. of Bordeaux, and which have been recently imported ex-Paquet Boat Bordelais. The above offers a good opportunity for those who may wish to lay in a stock of light and good Wines, which will be put up at the time of sale in quantities to suit the convenience of purchasers,—orders from outstations will be duly registered.—Bombay, Meadows Street, 29th June 1839.

ON Tuesday next the 2d, proximo BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms, at 11 A. M. a quantity of very valuable Native Jewellry, a small Invoice of Perfumery consisting of of Circassion Cream, Cold Cream, Bears grease. Windsor Soap &c, a quantity of Cotton Socks, Warrens Blacking, a few dozens of Hoffmans Bottled fruits, Jams and Jellies. Household furniture sundries &c.

AT NOON.

Upwards of thirty dozen sound Port Wine, about seventy (70) Sherry, thirty five cases of French Claret and a quantity of "Elliot's" Beer in bottle,

AT 1. P. M,

Any cattle or carriages that may offer.—Bombay 29th June, 1839.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A very handsome English made Mahogany Dining Table in 9 nine pieces..Rs. 400
A Tate's Patent Portable Shower bath 70
A Very Handsome Japan Cabinet.. 110
Apply to.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay 29th June 1839,

THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY. OF 1839.

A Few Tickets and Shares warranted undrawn in the First days Drawing in the above Lottery are for sale with BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co. at the following prices for Cash, viz :—

Whole Ticket at .....Rs.		124
Half Do.....	"	62
Quarter Do.....	"	31
One Eighth Do.....	"	15 ½

A few Shares in a Club on 12 Tickets of the above Lottery are also, for sale, at the Price of Rupees 22 per each Share. Terms and Conditions are already published in the *Bombay Times* of the 5th, and in the *Courier* of the 8th Instant. The Drawing commenced on the 22d Instant.

Bombay, 29th *June* 1839.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co. Ex-Triumph, Champaigne in Cases of 3 Dozen.

Quarts @..Rs. 36 per Dozen.

A few Hhds. of Superior
Pale Brown Serry at....." 325 per Hhd.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 29 JUNE, 1839. No. 3251.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.—Have for sale a very handsome Satin wood Square Pianoforte made expressly for this climate by Small Bruee and Co. with Patent Metallic Plates, Tubes &c.

PRICE Rs.600.

Also a very handsome Rosewood Cabinet Pianoforte made by George Gange and Co:. " 1200
An eight Keyd Ivory flute by J. Prowse.... " 200
A D. Do Rosewood Do. by Monzani... " 120

Bombay, 29th June 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 3d of July MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co, will sell by Public Auction a large quantity of Manilla Cigars slightly damaged, a lot of deep sea log lines Books, and sundry other articles, also a few Casks of Bass's rejeeted Beer.

SADDLERY FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co. have received for sale a fresh imported Invoice of the above, consisting of stuffed Ladies Saddles with Bridles ; spare double Bridles ; Head Stall reins ; spare bridles ; Headstalls, and a variety of spare articles.

EQUIROTAL BUGGY.

MESSRS ROBERT FRITH & Co. have received one of the above vehicles, with regulating Bow springs ; a new invention, combining Lightness, Ease of Motion, and diminution of Friction

NEW ITALIAN MUSIC.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received on Commission a Choice assortment of the above ; consisting of Easy vocal and Instrumental Music.

ALSO,

An assortment of Italian Garden Seeds.

CHAMPAIGN.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co. have received for sale on Commission a small quantity of the above wine which can be strongly recommended.—Price 26 Rupees per dozen.

Also Hock in Quarts and Pints at Rupees 20 and 12 per dozen.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for sale some fine fresh Berkley Cheese at 1 R. ₰ lb.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for sale on commission some very superior Copal Varnish ; Carriage Varnish ; Japan and Gold size : Price Moderate.

FOR SALE.—A high caste iron grey saddle Horse, rising six ; height 14 hands 1 inch, to be seen at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. from 10 till 1 o'clock.

HORSBURGH'S DIRECTORIES, CHARTS &c.—W. W. BECK, respectfully invites the attention of Seafaring Gentlemen, to the undermentioned Nautical works, he has just received per *Earl of Balcarras*, and exposed for sale, viz. Horsburgh's Directories and Norie's Epitomes (latest editions) Nautical Almanacs for 1840, Nories Linear Tables, and a great variety of Horsburgh's Charts of the Eastern Seas, with additions and corrections, according to the latest Surveys extant. —Appollo House, 29th June 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DEWOOBOY Widow, the daughter of the late GOPALL ESSOO BHOSLA, has contracted to sell to ZEELA GOPALL VARADKER, all that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house, situate at Khoolaba, without the Fort walls of Bombay, under No. 27; any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, inheritable right or otherwise, he, she or they are hereby required to make known the same to *Zeela Gopall*, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 26th day of June, 1839.

खबर दीलिजाते ऐशीजे मुंबई मध्ये किल्याबाहेर कुंभारवेंत घर यक वोधवा देवुबाई ती गोपाळ यसु भोसल्यावी मुलगी तीणे झीला गोपाळ वरउकर यांस वीकत देण्याचा करार केला आहे त्या जवर नंबर २७ ता वीसावा आहे त्या वरून वर्तमान कळवीताहेत किं त्याव र कोणाचा घाणपणाचा किंवा वर वारीसाचा किंवा ईतर काहो देण्या घेण्याचा दावा असेल तो त्याणी झीला गोपाळ त्यास आजपासून १४ दा दीवसां त कळवावा नसल्यास तो दावा रद्द बातल होईल. तारीख २६ वो जुन सन १८३९.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 28th June 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Jeewan Jadowjee Bhatia*, inhabitant of Bombay intends to sell his Oart by public auction, on Sunday, the 7th day of July instant, to pay a debt due to the Estate of the late *Pandoorung Sunkerjee*, deceased ; the Oart is situated at Mahim near Purbhadavee and bounded on the East by the public passage, on the West by the Oart of Mr. Pascoal, on the North by the Oart belonging to the Gunputtee Church, and on the South by the public passage ; any person or persons having any claim or demand on the said Oart, by way of Mortgage, inheritance or otherwise ; he, she, or they, shall make known the same to *Bhawoo Pandoorungjee*, living at Mahim, within fourteen days from the date thereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 28th June, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle 24th June 1839.

No. 341.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. Durack is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment as Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Northern Division of the Army, and is directed to resume charge of his duties as Line Adjutant at Sattara.

No. 342.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the names of the undermentioned Invalid Officers be struck off the strength of the Invalid Establishment, and that they be placed on the Pension List, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, as required in the orders conveyed in para. 8th of their letter dated the 9th of May 1838, published in General Orders dated the 12th of July 1838 :—

Lieutenant E. Hunt.	Lieutenant W. Edwards,
Lieutenant J. Munt.	Lieutenant F. Ashworth.

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1839.

No. 343.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Brevet Captain P. Farquhar, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant J. Ramsay, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, on the departure of Lieutenant Mylne from the Station.

No. 344.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Surgeon W. B. Taylor, of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, to perform the Executive Medical Staff duties at Mhow, during the period Surgeon Sinclair may be Acting Staff Surgeon.

No. 345.—Captain W. J. Browne, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, resumed charge of the Commissariat Department at Baroda, from Captain Hobson, on the 7th instant.

No. 346.—Lieutenant H. E. D. Jones, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, resumed charge of the Commissariat Department at Rajcote, from Lieutenant Jessop, on the 5th instant.

No. 347.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 22nd instant, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the transfer of Reyman Khan, First Hospital Assistant on the Baroda Residency Establishment, to the Guzerat Irregular Horse, and the appointment in his place of Manoel de Cruz, now Second Hospital Assistant, attached to the 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 348.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all Engineer Public Works in the Marine Department, be henceforth placed under the control of the Military Board in like manner as is now exercised in the Military Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1839.

No. 63.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all Engineer Public Works in the Marine Department, be henceforth placed under the control of the Military Board in like manner as is now exercised in the Military Department.

No. 64.—Mr. James Tronson is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as a Volunteer for the Indian Navy ; date of arrival at Bombay, 13th June 1839.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1839.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the provision of Section XXII of the absentee regulation.

Mr. A. A. C. Forbes, to act as third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. E. S. Jenkins.....ditto.....Candeish
„ C. Forbes.....ditto.....Dharwar.
„ S. Babington.....ditto.....Belgaum.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID.—*Acty. Chief. Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1839.

Lieutenant J. H. G. Crawford, assistant superintendent of roads, &c. to act as superintendent of roads &c. during captain Foster's absence, on special duty at Aden.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1839.

The judges of the sudder dewance adawlut have issued a sunsud, bearing date the 30th of June 1838, to Azum Cawasjee Bhickajee, appointing him moosiff at Tarrapoor, in the Conkan Zillah.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt.*

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice, that he expects to be able to dispatch a Steamer with a Packet for England, viâ the Persian Gulph, on Thursday the 4th of July next.

It is requested, that letters and dispatches, public and private, for this Packet, may be made as small and light as possible.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—Lieut. Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1839.

With reference to the above, the Post Master General begs to notify, that letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 1 o'clock of the day mentioned, and that if any alteration in the hour should hereafter be found necessary, further intimation to that effect will be given.

E. E. ELLIOT.—*Post Master General.*

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 26th June 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 29TH JUNE, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Saturday.....	0 31	0 51
Sunday.....	1 12	1 34
Monday.....	1 54	2 15

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 21st. Cadet J. Kemball, from England.
Do. Colonel P. Farquharson, E. Regt. from Do.
26th. Assist Surgeon Robert, Baxter from Do.
27th. Assist. Surgeon David Greerson, from Do.

DEPARTURES.

June 24th. Ensign J. Kippen, 2d Queen's Royal Rt. to Poonah
Do, Ensign E. S. Niblock Do. Do. to Do.
Do. Lieut. W. Orrok, 16th Regt. N. I. to Do.
28th. Captain M. W. Shane, 9th Regt. N. I. to Do.
Do. Capt. Charles Lucas, Artillery to Nugger.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At Tours in France on the 18th of April James Walker Esq. of the Bombay Medical Staff to Jane Charlotte daughter of R. Holden Webb Esq. and widow of the late H. P. Hadow Esq. of Bombay.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 25th Barque Ida, Michl. Passmore, Master, from London, left the Downs 10th Feb. 1839.

27th. The East India company's Steamer Berenice W. Lowe Esq. commander, from Suez, left Suez, 11th June at 4 P. M. Aden 19th June at 8 A. M. London Mail 11th viâ France 15th May The Hannah was about to leave Aden when we left Passengers Capt, Denton, and Dr. Gray.

Passengers.—As per Courier Extra of the 28th Inst.

June 27th His Highness the Imaum, Muscats Brig of war Tause, Abudulla, Nacquedah from Zanzibar left Zanzibar 8th June 1839.

DEPARTURES.

June 27th Her Majesty's Ship Jupiter, R. Falton, Esqr. Commander to Sea.

Do. Barque William, James Hamlin, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—R. Fitzerald, J. E. Ritchie.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent J. N..	{ Persian Gulf	4th July
.....,Ditto..		Bushire ..	1st Augt
Sulamanney..	Framjee Cawasjee....	Calcutta..	10th July
Ann.....,.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	China....	quick desp.
Golconda Packet	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..		
Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries&Co.....	Bordeaux.	10th July
Monarch.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	Clyde	Quick desp.
Wm. Sharples.....	Higginson & Cardwell..	Liverpool .	7th July
Manchester.....	W.Nicol and Co.....	Ditto	ditto.
Albyn.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	Ditto	5th July
Ann.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	London...	in. desp.
T. Worthington....	Grey and Co.....	Calcutta..	
British Merchant....	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Liverpool.	
Thomas Coutts.....	B. & A. Hormasjee....	China.	
Surrey.....	D. & M. Pestonjee,...	London.	
Earl of Balcarras....	Remington & Co.....	China	7th July
Triumph.....	Do.		
Regia,.....	Eduljee Framjee.....		
Broad Oak.....	Remington & Co.....	Liverpool.	16th Ditto
Johnstone.....	Dirom Carter & Co...	Ditto.	20th Ditto
Wm Harris.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	London ..	Quick desp.
Thetis.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	Ditto.	25th July
Hector.....	Edmond, Bibby & Co..		
Eamont	Frith & Co.....	Zanzibar.	
Castle Huntly.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee&Co,	China....	end of June
Mahamoody.....	Monockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Penang &c P. Gulph.	Quick desp
Lady Wilmot Horton.	Bhicajee Rustomjee..	Zanzibar..	
Helen.....	N. Cursetjee and Co...	Calcutta ..	1st July.
Fazal Cureim.	M. W.....	ditto.	4th Ditto
Indus.....	Eduljee Framjee.....	Sydney. ..	
Stalkartt.....	Merwanjee Limjee....	Calcutta..	
British.....	Skinner & Co.....		
Columbo,..... ..	Diram Carter & Co..	Calcutta.	1st July
Ida.....	Frith and Co..... ..		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Brig of war Euphrates.
„ „ „ Receiving Ship Hastings.
„ „ „ Steamer Semiramis.
„ „ „ Berenice.
„ „ „ Indus,
„ „ „ Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
„ „ „ Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.

Country Vessels.—Cambridge, Grab Ship Dowlut Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Brig Grab Caudry, Patamber Savoy, Jeune Antoinetto Earl of Clare, Ardaseer, Fazerabany, Narsew, Fanny Bampertap. British king, Alalker, and Caledonia.

Arab—Ship Tauze
American—Barque A. Gracie.
His Highness Imaum of Mascut.
Brig of War Tauze.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—JUNE 15.

"It will doubtless be interesting to your readers to know, that the abodes of some regularly organized bands of Dacoits have been discovered in Oude, and that measures are now in progress to unravel their history, and destroy their associations. Some writers in the public journals (and if I remember rightly the *Friend to India*) have asserted, that there are no regularly organized bands of Robbers, in India. The following detail of circumstances that have come under my notice during the past month, may perchance, induce them to change their opinions. The management of all matters connected with the discovery and apprehension of Dacoits in Oude has been entrusted to Captain Paton, who is also employed in the Thuggee Department. Towards the end of April of this year, Major Sleeman and Captain Paton obtained authentic intelligence of a considerable number of Dacoits, having been for sometime residing at Beerah Juydeespore situated in a dense jungle to the north of Seetapore. These men form the remnant of the band so severely handled by the Chuckledar of Seetapore just after their success in gaining possession of a large sum in Gold Mohurs, belonging to the Peshwah at Baitoor, on which occasion a large number were killed and two hundred and fifty taken and cast into prison at Lucknow, where some have remained to the present day. Captain Paton applied to His Majesty the King of Oude for the services of one of the Regiments in Robert's Brigade, and that commanded by Captain Barlow and two hundred horsemen were placed at his disposal. The Regiment however had to be brought from the Bairaytch district, which caused a little delay. Captain Barlow reached the Dacoits in as short a time as possible, and after a long and harassing march came upon their villages at day-areak on the 5th of May. The jungle was so thick that it was impossible to see more than a few yards before you. The spies had given tolerably correct information of three small Chowness which Captain Barlow surrounded, but there was a fourth imbedded in the jungles, and separated by an ugly nullah, regarding which no intelligence had been gained. The Dacoits had abandoned the three Chowness, and taken refuge in the fourth. Immediately the alarm was given they bolted into the jungles, where they obtained a safe Asylum, but the wife and children of the Chief, and other prisoners, (nineteen in all,) were taken. On the 5th of May Capt. Paton received information of a much larger band, who had settled on the skirts of the jungle forming part of the Teraee on the north bank of the Gogru, and with the sanction of the Resident immediately made a requisition for the 2nd Regiment of Infantry Oude Auxiliary Force, commanded by Captain Sturt. The requisition was received early on the morning of the 6th, the Regiment left Seetapore at twelve o'clock that night, and reached the Chowness of the Dacoits distant seventy-five miles, on the 10th, having been detained nine hours in crossing the Chouka and Gogru rivers. At different points of the road the spies, which had been sent to watch the dacoits, reported, that they left their houses on the day of the attack on Bheeruch and fled to the jungles" which on the arrived of Captain Sturts Regiment at Durmgaon and Nousir, was found to be correct. The two Stations had been deserted : the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages on being asked, who had lived in the empty huts, invariably replied "*Marwarrauly*," who only left them four or five days ago, when they heard that the sepoys were coming to seize them. The following particulars were collected regarding the dacoits. The Marwarrees, alias Surub-khauas, alias Budducks who inhabited the Chowness, called Nowsir and Durmgaon, and serve under the chiefs, Mungul Sing and Durm Sing, came from Muhewa and other places near Bheeouh and settled at Nowsir with the express sanction of the Local authorities between two and three years ago. They proceeded annually during the cold weather months, on their predatory excursions, disguised as Faqueers, Ramruthees (sacred water carriers) and as parties composing Buruts, (Marriage processions,) and to distances not less than one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles, that is, always beyond the Oude Kingdom, They have on occasions the most accurate information ; and it is said, they have spies in every large town and military station. When they hear of any large quantity of gold, silver or coral (to which they chiefly turn their attention, as they are articles which can be concealed in their water baskets under the sacred water,) being in transitur they form their plans, and watch for an opportunity, when the chuprassies may be off their guard, to rush upon, and if necessary, kill them, and bear away the prize. The chief, Munyal Sing, gives a fourth of all his *loot* to the Local authorities as an equivalent for their protection, and permission to reside within their districts. Last cold weather Munyal Sing went to Calcutta with his party and succeeded, it is said, in getting (80,000) eighty thousand new company's Rupees, of which he paid (20,000) twenty thousand to Bhowanny Sing, the manager of Rajah Nojoou Sing's affairs. They are called Marwarees, because they are really of that sect, and still preserve some peculiarities of idiom and pronunciation, which prove that they originally came from the Dekun. Surubkhanah or Surubkhaon is a nick name given with reference to a custom they have of *eating every thing* ; they are also much addicted to strong waters. I do not know why they are styled Buddhiks—Their principal weapon is a small spear, usually concealed in the bamboo, to which the wicker baskets are fastened. Cawnpore, Allahabad, Futehghur, Benares, Gyah, Muttra, Agra, and Delhi are spoken of, as the most frequent scenes of their exploits, although they have been known to go as far as Hyderabad in the Dekhun and Calcutta in search of loot. The Marwarrees are generally short of stature, small featured, "hearded like the pard," and have peculiarly soft-toned voices. Some of the women I saw bore marks of having been good looking. They did not conceal their trade from their neighbours. On the countrary they frequently boasted of their exploits, and the excellence of their arrangements, by which they avoided detection. Some of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages said that intelligence of the movement of a Regiment, from Seetapore had been communicated to Munyal Sing the Dacoit leader, by Bhowanny Sing, one of the local functionaries. The history of these Dacoits, the nature of their connection with those from whom they rent the land on which their Chowness are built, and the assistance afforded in the shape of money during their inactive seasons, the terms and conditions of Loans are all curious, but a detail of these would lead to discussions which at the present moment would be premature. More especially as the English Authorities are actively engaged in bringing the matter to the notice of both the British and the Oude Governments—and in planning measures for the further apprehension of the Dacoits. The services of those who have been instrumental in discovering the abodes of those dacoits and exposing their history, (many important points of which have been ascertained from certain papers and accounts belonging to Munyaul Sing's chief writer Bheehum Sing,) obtained by Captain Sturt at Nowsir, have been handsomely acknowledged by the Acting Resident at Lucknow—Colonel Caulfield C. B. It is said that some of the prisoners taken by Captain Barlow have agreed to become informers, in which case it may reasonably be inferrred) that all the secrets of these associations will be ferreted out—at any rate a secure check will be given to their depredations. The situation of many of Munyal Singh's Chowness had been chosen with judgement. Nowsir has the Gogru, a broad and rapid stream in the front, with thick saul and sissoo forest, connected with the Teraee on its flanks. Durmgaon is a new Station, an offshoot of the Nowsir gang, and consists of only (40) forty houses. The number of huts in the Nowsir Chownee was counted and amounted to seven hundred, there were in addition to those about a hundred huts in the village | Mundimeah occupied by the Marwarrees, There are said to be fifteen hundred people attached to the Nowsir gang, of whom between five and six hundred are men who have been on expeditions. The Bheerah gang is said to consist of between two and three hundred men. There is reason to suppose that the Marwarrees have connections and similar Chownees in other parts of India, especially in the Gwalior district. I have myself no doubt that the public will soon learn from the permitted publication of official documents, the history of many if not all of those daring Dacoits, which have frequently occurred in different parts of India, and it is, as the Natives would say, a proof of Major Sleemen's "*iqbal*" that such important discoveries should have been made so soon after his appointment as Commissioner for the suppression of Dacoity. It is a curious fact, that several Tiger shooting parties have encamped within a stone's throw of the Marwairee Chownee of Nowsir, without being aware of the character of their neighbours ; there was one from Cawnpore last year in this predicament."

We have it from unquestionable authority that Runjeet has lately become worse and lingers without a hope of recovery. His fever had left him but he was very weak and had leeches applied to his diseased knees and wrists So precarious is his state that his European officers are not allowed to see him (lest they should observe it) and a day before the date of our news, a certain number of ball cartridges had been served out to the Troops stationed near Lahore, so apprehensive were the advisers of the Raja of his death and consequent disturbance. His demise will be followed by the entrance of a British force into the Punjab, so that at Kurnaul and Ferozepore it is anxiously hoped the event will not take place till after the rains.

Colonel Wade, who has not yet crossed the Khybur Pass declares the announcement of the Raja's death will be followed by the immediate departure of the Seikh troops intended to enter Cabool. Fortunately we can do without them.

Mr. J. Turner's name has been selected, to stand in the place of the late Mr, Fane's in the Revenue Board and Mr. R. N. Hamilton succeeds Mr. T. as Commissioner of the Agra Division.

"An Amurath an Amurath succeeds"

The selection of these two gentlemen, so distinguished for their brilliant talents and the high estimation they are held in by "the service," is a gratifying proof of the high minded disinterestedness which marks Lord Auckland's patronage.

Mr. Loyd displaces Mr. Carne as Acting Collector of Customs, Mr. Lloyd, having prefered a claim to the appointment to the Governor General, and having had his claim.

Captain G. ...eturns from the Hills to-morrow.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JUNE 15.

The Shipping Report of this-morning reported the *Rookery* put back.

The Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Hamilton*, Spalding, from Boston 1st March ; the *Perfect*, Shell, from Sydney 15th April, and the *Susan*, Payne, from Sydney 3d March.

We publish in another column, the proceedings of a Steam Meeting at Lucknow, when twenty-nine shares were subscribed for. These subscriptions raise the grand total to 1923 shares, giving a capital of 9,61,500 rs. with a paid up first instalment of 96,150 rs. contributed by only 370 firms and individuals.

We have received *Singapore* papers to the 23rd ultimo by the *Poppy*, from which we have made a few extracts. The contents, however, are without much interest ; and the only novelty, a seizure of Opium by the Siamese authorities, in imitation, doubtless, of the great example set them by the Chinese.

Private letters mention that about one-half the opium had been delivered up at Lintin on the 18th of April, and the whole expected to be so by the 30th of April. The Bombay ships were waiting at *Singapore* with about 1200 chests of Malwa for further advices from China : and the *Sir Edward Ryan* having landed the Bengal drug under protest had proceeded with the rest of her cargo.

The *Rob Roy* and *Red Rover* were expected to leave about the 1st ultimo,

Some 3000 chests of opium had reached Manilla.

It is rumoured, that a dispatch has been received from Simla, urging the immediate departure of H. M. S. *Conway* for China : about in consequence of the *imperium in imperio* relations existing between the Admiral and the Governor-General, the request cannot be complied with, until a reference has been made to Sir Frederick Maitland at Ceylon. Nothing can more strongly prove the absurdity and inconvenience of two separate authorities at a distance of half the globe from the Imperial Government, than this want of a discretionary controul over H. M.'s Ships of War, which

may be as much required to carry out some policy essential to the stability of our paramount rule in the Eastern hemisphere, as the power to order half a dozen Queen's Regiments to collect at Ferozepoor.

CALCUTTA COURIER.---JUNE, 14.

SEM.-PHORIC INTELLIGENCE, 4 P. M.

COSSIPORE.---*Packet*, *Snipe* and, *Patriot* passed down at 2 P. M. yesterday.

KEDGEREE---*Saugor* P V passed down at 145 P. M.

DIAMOND HARBOUR. *Rookery* anchored at 230 P M.

HOOGHLY POINT.---*Mary Ann* passed up at noon, and *John Watt*, (A. V.) passed down at 4 P. M.

MOYAPORE.---*Pilot* D. V passed down at 10 A. M.---*Catherine* anchored off Moyapore at 11-3 ---*Poppy* passed up at noon---*Forbes* S V. at 1 P M.

We understand that the *Water Witch* has been chartered by Government to take the Mails to Aden (to start on the 12th July from this) for 8,000 rupees. This is very moderate, and a very small freight compared to what this fine vessel used to realize for Opium only, about one-sixth of her usual earnings! ; It is supposed that, under the capital management of her present *coachman* the *Witch* will do the voyage to Aden in 40 days, in which case our letters of 12th July may reach their destination in all September if not by the 25th of that month; in the latter case the Mail is allowed 20, in the former 25 days to get from Aden to Alexandria which is surely ample time.

Since writing the above a notice from the Post Master General has come in and will be found in a preceding column, confirming what we have already stated.

The following is an extract of a letter from Kishnaghur, of date 8th instant, regarding Indigo prospects in that district:—"My prospects at present look favorable; the new plant appears very healthy and in good condition if the inundation comes on a little later than is expected I shall in all probability make a very good season. There is, however just now an unusual rise of the river which is greatly to be dreaded. Should there be another inundation this year similar to what occurred last year, I am afraid the poor natives around us will suffer severely from famine - they are already feeling the want of food and are happy to give their whole day's labor for any sort of grain to fill their craving stomachs—*rice* among the lower orders is not to be seen and they are at present living only on *kullie*. * * * The game here this year has been very plentiful but it has all now retired to the hills: all the sport at present obtainable consists of hogs, hares, doves, pigeons, partridges and one or two other small fry—I must not however leave out my friends the fine *fish* that are fast coming in from the Burhampooter and Ganges in shoals, for they afford fine sport, in the *aquatic* line." JUNE 15.

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.—JUNE 17.

The most indifferent observer cannot shut his eyes to the fact that the Comprehensive Steam Cause is looking up, and if it progresses at the same rate a month or two longer we shall not be surprised to find that the shares are selling at a Premium. It is certainly a matter worthy of notice that a great many Native Gentlemen, in various parts of the country, are not only taking an interest in the concern, but are actually taking shares in it. With these examples before them, we have every reason to expect that the more wealthy Natives generally will become share-holders ; in which case there will be no want of funds, if indeed there be any shares available for the British Public.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—JUNE 18.

THE GRAND PRIZE in our Lottery of 80,000 Rupees has fallen to No. 2287, the property, we are told of eight Soukars.

HYDERABAD.—It is confidently reported at Hyderabad that the Resident intends making a Tour of inspection after the rains. General Fraser has already effected some desirable changes since his arrival at Hyderabad, and we are quite sure that his projected tour will be of infinite benefit to the service,

DETERMINED SUICIDE.---A discharged Sepoy of the 5th Regiment Nizam's Infantry ; committed suicide a few days since in the most methodical and deliberate manner. The poor fellow had it appears been discharged after six years service, in consequence of unfitness for Military duty from protracted indisposition, and having been for a twelvemonth subsisting on charity, with no hope of improved health, and finding himself a burden on his brother, a Sepoy of the above Corps, he came to the resolution of destroying himself; this he affected in the regimental lines, with his brother's musket, which in his absence he loaded, and having sat down, deliberately shot himself though the heart.

6ITH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Eighth Day's Drawing of the Second Class: Friday, the 14th June 1839.

No. 849 Prize of 20,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 4767 Prize of 1,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 2498 Prize of 300 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 1701 2160 2634 2976 and 3935 Prizes of 250 Company's Rupees each.
Prizes of 200 Company's Rupees each.
29 126 301 442 469 654 725 751 829 878 917 958 1004 1012 1075 1214 1331 1506 1643 1697 1790 1897 1925 1951 2107 2217 2335 2349 2452 2480 2192 2552 2580 2617 2737 2885 2872 2989 3047 3077 3184 3479 3670 3726 3858 3869 4091 4242 4324 4340 4484 4617 4723 4892 4898 4903

Ninth or Last Day's Drawing of the Second Class; Monday, the June 1839.

No. 2287 Prize of 80,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 3068 Prize of 15,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 2120 Prize of 10,000 Company's Rupees.
No 460 Prize of 2,500 Company's Rupees.
No. 997 Prize of 2,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 3257 and 3647 Prizes of 500 C. Rs each.
Nos 1251 2714 3153 and 3291 Prizes of 300 C. Rupees each
No. 912 Prize of 350 Company's Rupees.
Prizes of 200 Company's Rupees each.
24 70 106 192 208 209 451 500 1028 1212 1333 1425 1433 1512 1800 2276 2419 2469 2444 2493 2550 2314 3014 3041 3140 3187 3235 3221 3277 3319 3419 3449 3507 3739 3779 3825 3852 3863 3950 3389 4166 4158 4180 4202 4218 4320 4420 4616 4618 4640 4727 4915.

CEYLON HERALD,—JUNE 11.

The *Cestrian*, Captain Armstrong, which left Bombay on the 2d instant, arrived in the roads this morning—performing the voyage in the short space of nine days. Passenger,—Mr. Steuart.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 29th JUNE, 1839.

We have to announce the following arrivals, Barque *Ida*. M. Passmore, master from London 10th February—Yesterday His Highness the Imaum of Muscats Brig of War Tawze, Abdallah Commander from Zanzibar, 8th June 1839.

Passengers per Ida.---Captn. J. C. Heath, Doctor Robert Baxter, 92 men East India Coy.s Troops, Eight women their wives, and children

Passenger per Tauze.---Captn. R. Cogan I. N.

Yesterday being the anniversary of her Majesty's Coronation, a royal salute was fired from the Battery at noon, and in the Evening the Honble the Governor gave a very splendid Ball and Supper, in celebration of the event, which was attended by a numerous party composed of the members of the different Services, and of the many private Individuals established in the Island. We hope in our next to be able to give some description of this very charming fete.

H. M. Ship *Jupiter* sailed from this on Thursday last for Ceylon. We have heard that her orders are to being hither, with all possible despatch, H.M. 18th Regiment of Infantry, at present in that Island. Our readers would remark that the destination of the 15th Hussars had been changed from Madras to Bombay, and that the *Herefordshire* had been taken up to bring them hither.

We understand that the *Allan Kerr* has brought out the Engines for the *Victoria* steamer, which will now speedily be completed and ready for sea. It is said that the Fort Docks are to be much enlarged, and that additions, on a great scale, are to be made to our steam Flotilla.

We have been favoured with the perusal of Letters from Candahar of the 15th and 19th ultimo. They give but little public news, but what there is, is satisfactory. The Harvest had commenced and there was consequently a reduction of prices, flour formerly 1½ Seers per Rupee and Barley 3 Seers being now, the former 2½ and the latter 4½ per Rupee. The fruits also were rapidly coming to maturity, Peaches, Apricots and many varieties of Plums. as well as Apples and Pears, being spoken of in any thing but the disparaging strain made use of in sone of our former letters. Grapes promised to be an abundant Crop. The Heat had been as high as 104 in the Tents, but nights cool, and no lack of rice for all needful purposes.

The Bengal Commissariat expected to be able to march for Cabool about the 5th or 7th of this month, should the stores and Treasure (70 lackhs it is said) *en route* from Bukkur reach in good time. One of the Schah's Regiments was to occupy Gerishk and not to follow the Sirdars, who had fled to Bakwa The reports from Cabool were most satisfactory; Dost Mohammed had made no proposal to accept terms, but meditated no resistance. Sir John Keane was quite resolved to take on the Bombay troops with him, though contrary to Mr. Macnaghten's opinion and the general opinion of the whole Force, openly expressed, that the Bengal Division was amply sufficient for the undertaking. Indeed it would appear that the Bengal Government never wished our tro ps to proceed beyond Shikarpore, and there is no doubt that the unnecessary magnitude of the Force has not only greatly embarrassed the Enterprise, but created delays that would not otherwise have happened, for by this time the Force ought to have been at Cabool. The Bengal Brigade under General Nott was still at Quetta. Our letters state that a great many officers had suffered in health, from bad diet and hard work, and b come so thin, that a want of Tailors, to reduce clothes and take in sword belts, began to be felt. Sir John Keane himself had been affected with bleeding at the Nose. There are some sensible remarks in these letters, in which we entirely concur, in regard to the officers right to remuneration for the great losses they have sustained in property, and the extraordinary prices of provisions they have been obliged to pay both for themselves and servants, arising almost entirely from the bad arrangements in the first instance, losses greater than ever were sustained on any former Campaign, and for which the double batta allowed on former occasions (the Burmese war for instance) would hardly be a sufficient compensation. The Force was considered very healthy, numbering only about 7 per cent sick without including those left at the top of the Pass.

Considerable anxiety prevails in Bombay in consequence of a report in circulation that a Vessel has foundered on the Coast supposed to be the Sir Herbert Compton.

We have made inquiry into the facts and, from all we can learn, are very doubtful whether any Ship has been lost at all, but if unhappily this conclusion should turn out to be premature, the Vessel cannot we think possibly be the Sir Herbert Compton. It appears that a Syrang presented himself before the Magistrate of Compta North Canara stating that he and two Moplalis were the only survivors of all the crew, consisting of 53 souls, from the Ship Sir Herbert Compton bound from Calcutta to Bombay with Stores and Ordnance for Government, which had been wrecked on a Reef near Compta on the 16th instant. By the last accounts from Singapore the Sir H. C. was lying there on 28th May and from this circumstance in connection with the other descrepancy, we may conclude that the whole account is a fabrication. The probability is that the man is a deserter from some Ship on the Coast.

Intelligence has been received in Calcutta from China ten days later than what was brought by the *Good Success*, *vizt.* to 18th April. No amendment had taken place in the state of matters, the whole foreign community being still prisoners in Canton, and all communication between that Place and Macao cut off. Business was entirely at a stand still at the above date, and the ships were all lying in Macao roads anxiously waiting the result of the Commissioners proceedings. The *Rob Roy* was expected to be the first to sail with Despatches.

The two following letters from our Egyptean correspondents contain all the information that we have received from that Country by the present Packet. They throw very little additional light upon the present critical state of affairs in Syria.

JOURNAL CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST, ENDING, "*Alexandria 4th May*, 1839."

12th. May.—The Pasha arrived this morning. He is absorbed in Diplomatic discussions of which nothing yet transpires, no allusion is made to commercial matters, several cases of Plague are reported and vessels for Europe will again have foul Bills of health.

13th.—The French Steamer arrived a day before her time. We were however ready for her and sent on our Mail immediately, having relays ready all the way between this and Suez.

15th.—The English Steamer came in from Beyrout, she brings intelligence that about 15,000 men of the Turkish army had crossed the Euphrates, when the rise of the river prevented the possibility of their being joined by the rest of the Army and in this position they might have been easily destroyed by Ibrahim Pasha, had he not rigorously adhered to the orders he received, not on any account, to be the aggressor but to wait until attacked. Ibrahim Pasha was still close to Allepo with 60,000 men ; he has withdrawn his Troops from the Coast and also from Damascus which City is now garrisoned by a corps of mountaineers under the command of the son of the Emir Beshir. A great deal of excitement is said to prevail in Syria and there is little doubt that were the Egyptians once defeated, the whole population would rise upon them. Ibrahim Pasha's position is far too strong just now to leave any ground for apprehension it is most probable however that neither side will wish to commence hostilities and that a war may yet be avoided. In Syria a rumour prevails of War between Mehemet Ali and Persia in which Bagdad will prove the bone of contention. The Egyptian Army of Nedye was by last accounts not far from Bussorah !

24th.—9 P. M. - Mehemet Ali received important Dispatches from Syria bringing news of the still further advance of the Turkish Troops and an engagement was momentarily expected at the period of the Couriers departure. Mehemet Ali has given orders for his fleet to put to sea forthwith and the 84 Pounders have been put on Board the "Nile" Steam Frigate, in fine everything augurs promp commencement of war. Mr. Waghorn arrived here today from England and started immediately for Cairo.

25th.—No news yet of the arrival of the Hugh Lindsay at Suez. We just learn of the detention of the French Steamer until 28th inst. a day later than her usual time for starting in order if possible to be the bearer of the ultimatum of this news from Syria.

26th.—The Pasha for the present has abandoned his intention of sending out the fleet.

There is a report in circulation that the Russians have taken up a Hundred Transports to Odessa for the conveyance of troops, their destination is said not to be yet known ; we are induced to attach no importance to this report at least until we hear of its still further confirmation.

27th.— Seid Beys departure on his Tour round the Mediterranean which was fixed for the 25th. Inst. has been postponed until further news from Syria arrives.

28th.—The French Steamer Sailed to day without the India Mail.

29th.— It appears by some private accounts received from Syria today, that desertion is greatly on the increase in the Turkish lines, no less than 350 men came over to the Egyptian army in the course of one day, and what with being assailed on the one side by a frightful epidemic heightened by the partial want of all the necessaries of life and opposed to an army its numerical superior by 20,000 men, and in every sense of the word well appointed and headed by the Hero of a hundred Battles, "Ibraham Pacha, it would be fool hardy, not to say absurd for the Turkish Commander to risk an engagement, the issue of which under existing circumstances could but end in his total ruin and that of his whole army and it was expected at the date of the present advices that he would not fail to retrace his steps for Constantinople.

30th.—New levies of Troops are daily arriving here from different parts of the interior they are supposed to be destined for Syria.

31st.—To day six thousand regular Troops arrived from Cairo accompanied by as many Bedouins, who with the troops already arrived, making in all force of about twenty thousand men are to be embarked immediately for Syram.

This appears very ominous particularly as the last accounts from Syria are of a pacific nature. Mehemet Alis projects on this score are quite unfathomable and he has avoided as much as possible all explanations on the subject to the deplomatists of the great foreign powers. In consequence of these orders great doubts naturally exist as to the sincerity of his promises to the British and French Envoys.

31st May,---News by Telegraph has just arrived of the arrival of the Berenice at Suez. Our mails by her will be forwarded by the French Steamer of 7th June, thereby giving us a beat of at least 10 days over those by Government Posts taking it for granted that the English Steamer arrive, here on the 5th from the day she's due, she leaves here for Beyrout on the 6th returns here on the 11th, sails for Malta on the 12th and arrives there on the 16th, this being the shortest time in which she can accomplish the Tour which she has to make, even allowing that she does this which is very improbable. Mr. Waghorn's Mail by Berenice will not fail to beat the Government despatches by two days and Post Office Mails by 11 days.

Cairo, 8th June 1839.

DEAR SIR,—The return of the Pasha's Steamer from Syria on the 4th informs us, that the advance Picquets of the Armies of Ibrahim and the Sultan are in sight of each other ; but although in momentary expectation of a commencement of Hostilities, no action had been fought. The Turkish Army was inferior in number and discipline to the Pasha's, and many deserters were daily coming over. The former had occupied 15 villages of the Pasha's territory, and were distributing arms, and trying to excite the Inhabitants to revolt ; the latter had pushed 2 Regiments of Cavalry and a Brigade of Artillery to the spot, with a view of reconnoitering the movements. Ibrahim Pasha will continue to act on the defensive, till the other side, tired of marching and countermarching, attacks him ; while the Turks are watching for a weak point to strike a blow.

From Constantinople the news is all warlike, as the Sultan refuses the mediation of the European Powers. Most of the Turkish Fleet was already at the Dardanelles, only waiting for 5 liners, which were incomplete.

Opinions are divided on the question, and the Pasha, still says, there will be no war ; but every thing bodes the contrary, and all persons wish that it had already commenced.

In the Poonah Treason case, 6 of the Prisoners have been recommended for capital punishment, 14 for transportation, and a few others to minor punishments. In such cases it is a mistake to suppose that the Judge trying the case can inflict the punishment. It goes from him to the Suddur Adawlet, and thence to the Governor in Council who can confirm, mitigate or annul the sentence at pleasure, but in cases of this sort death and confiscation of property must be recorded on conviction.

We yesterday furnished the leading details of the late break up of the Whig ministry. There is much interest connected with it, not only as developing the strength of parties, the feeling entertained by the country upon the subject, and the character of the sovereign, as it appears under the first severe trial to which she has as yet been exposed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist upon the question how far the Ministers power should extend over the Members of the Household, all must admire the fine and noble spirit that induced the Queen, at every hazard, to remain firm to her early friends, and we have testimony far above cavil, that throughout the whole proceedings the conduct of her Majesty was distinguished by qualities that are calculated to make a very favourable and deep impression upon the minds of her subjects. We regret that it is not in our power before Tuesday, to give the explanations, that were made in Parliament by both Parties, of the recent transactions, but in the meantime it cannot fail to be acceptable to our Readers to know that the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel spoke of her Majesty as follows, " I must say (says the Duke) I quitted her presence, not only impressed with a feeling of gratitude for her condescension and consideration, but likewise with deep respect for the frankness, the intelligence, the decision and firmness, which characterised her Majesty's demeanour throughout the proceedings," and Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons uses no less remarkable language, ' It is unnecessary for me to go into a detail of all that was said, but I must say that no one could have expressed more fully, more naturally or more becomingly, the high sense she entertained of the services of her late Ministers, and her regret at their loss, nor at the sametime could any one have expressed principles more strictly constitutional, with respect to the formation of a new Cabinet."

These expressions of Sir Robert Peel shew very clearly to which party her Majesty leans, and they are remarkable as exhibiting a firmness of character and devotion to her friends, rarely found in Persons so young, and placed in the trying circumstances of her Majesty at the time, speaking, as she then was, with the very Party who had forced her Ministers to abandon power.

That Lord Melbourne will be able to reconstruct a lasting Whig ministry seems very doubtful. Lord John Russel has always been considered the main stay of the Government, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Spring Rice its ablest coadjutors, and it may well be questioned whether Lord Morpeth and Mr. Charles Buller, clever men though they both are, have talent, strength or influence sufficient, to supply their Place in the House of Commons. Lord Durham will be a more popular Foreign Minister than Lord Palmerston, but probably not so discreet nor careful of involving the Country in war. The contemplated changes seem not to extend beyond the three offices of Home and Foreign Secretaries and Chancellor of the Exchequer, at least according to the latest information that has reached us, that is London 15 May, and even as to these, nothing was definitively settled at that date.

There is no portion of the late English news that possesses higher a claim to attention, or will be read with more interest, than the papers that have passed between the Courts of London and Petersburgh on the subject of the recent disputes with Persia and the part played by Russia in Affghanstan. In particular we would beg attention to the letter of count Nesselrode hereunto subjoined, as an admirable specimen of the art, with which Russia can at all times clothe her schemes in the garb of moderation and plausibility, never hesitating at all about the statements she makes, when they are suited for her purpose, as in what she says of the cause of her intervention in the affair of Herat, and of the insult offered to our representative, as well as of many other matters in this paper, all of which are notoriously ascribable to her influence and positive instigation. But the Paper is valuable notwithstanding as a public declaration of the views of that government, so far as regards Persia and Central Asia, and of her Policy being entirely of a pacific and Commercial character, a Declaration put forth to the whole world with the express sanction of its author, and therefore a thing to be appealed to hereafter and made use of, should her future conduct be at variance with past professions. There is also an admission made, that Dost Mohammed had actually solicited an alliance with Russia and so far met with encouragement that an Envoy (Vicovitch) was sent to his Court, not to be sure with any political Aim, as is alleged, but, however this may be, the fact of relations having been established between them is beyond doubt, and this circumstance will operate prejudicially to Dost Mohammed and influence the decision that may ultimately be taken by the government of this country respecting him. We have given an article from the *Globe* from which it will be seen that Lord Palmerston has not been wanting in spirit in his correspondence with the Russian government on this subject. The French Papers go so far as to say that Count Nesselrode has been dismissed from office for the timid and conciliatory spirit he has evinced in the matter, but we have not been able as yet to discover any confirmation of such a report, nor can we believe it true.

(Translation.)

Feb. 21.

St. Petersburgh,———1839.

March 5,

M. LE CONTE,

Your Excellency's despatches of the 17th and 27th of January inform us that the affairs of Persia will probably form the subject of a serious discussion in Parliament, and that the English Ministry will possibly find itself obliged to give publicity to the communications which have been exchanged on this subject between our Cabinet and that of London.

The Emperor directs me to state to you in his name, that he does not see any inconvenience in that publicity. The policy of our august master does not fear the open day. On the contrary, His Majesty's will be glad to see that the explanations which he has spontaneously offered to England should be generally known. Such communication, by placing the facts in their exact truth, will enlighten the minds of all upright men, and will dispel the uneasiness which malevolence seeks to propagate as to the intention of Russia

With this persuasion, the Emperor authorized you, M. le Conte, to declare to Lord Palmerston, that he has not the slighest objection to the publication of the despatches relative to the affairs of Persia, of which you have been instructed to deliver copies to the English ministry.

In conformity with the orders of His Majesty, I will once more recapitulate the whole of the explanation which we have given to the British Cabinet, and thus make as complete as possible the information which your Excellency has successively communicated to it.

I will begin, M. l'Ambassadeur, by summarily recounting what has passed with regard to the affairs of Persia.

It was after the return of the Emperor from his last journey to Germany, that the attention of His Majesty was for the first time called to the serious apprehensions which the English ministry felt, at the part which our Government was supposed to have taken in the events in Persia, specifically in the expedition of the Shah against Herat, an enterprize which public opinion in England was more and more inclined to consider as directed by our influence, with an object hostile to Great Britain.

So soon as the Emperor was apprized of the existence of those apprehensions, his first care was to tranquilize them. He immediately met the English ministry frankly, by a complete explanation of his policy with regard to the affairs of Asia. He declared his intentions, his principles in that respect, at the very first interview which he granted to the Marquis of Clanricarde. On my part, I executed with respect to your excellency the order of our august master on this important question by my despatch of the 20th of last October.

That despatch contains a positive assurance that it never entered into the views of the Emperor to assail in the smallest degree the security of the British possessions in India. It expresses, on the contrary, our sincere desire to maintain the existing state of things in the centre of Asia, and speedily to re-establish, on their ancient footing, the relations of friendship between Persia and England. It declares our firm intention of continuing as we did in 1834, to act in common concert with the British Government, in order to secure the tranquility of that country, to consolidate the authority of the Shah, and to maintain him within the limits of his true interests, by dissuading him from any fresh aggression equally hazardous to his own security as to that of the neighbouring states. Lastly, it expresses our expectation of seeing England on her part revert to the ordinary and regular state of things, recall her squadron, and abandon the island of Kurrack, which has been temporarily occupied by the troops which she has sent to to the Persian Gulph.

This overture preceded that which the Marquis of Clanricarde was instructed to make to us on the same question, and of which he acquitted himself by his note of the 9th of November. We had just given the explanations which the British Government was desirous of obtaining. We had been the first to dispel the doubts which it had appeared to entertain. It had not had occasion to wait for the satisfactory explanations which it had a right to expect from our sincerity.

The Emperor had himself just offered them :—

Such has been our conduct towards England—with regard to Persia the course which the Imperial Cabinet has persued has been equally frank and equally correct. As soon as we were made acquainted with the embarrassments in which the Shah had involved himself, notwithstanding our wishes, notwithstanding our counsels, General Duhamel, who was then proceeding to his post, received orders to make to that Sovereign the representations which appeared to us most appropriate to his position and to his true interests.

Our counsels may be briefly stated in two words To reestablish his relations of friendship with England, to abandon the expedition against Herat, which we had always disapproved as unreasonable, and as dangerous, in short, to return without delay to the centre of his dominions, in order to maintain their order and tranquility. Such is the sense of the instructions with which General Duhamel was furnished on going to Tehran.

At the moment of his arrival there, the force of events had already realized our anticipations, justified our remonstrances, and accomplished our expectations.

The siege of Herat was raised, the Persian army was broken up, the Shah had returned to his capital.

It only remained for us to employ our efforts to restore a good understanding between the Court of London and Tehran. We have laboured in that work of conciliation, and we will continue to contribute towards it without remission. Assuredly an exclusive, jealous, and narrow policy might have counselled us to take advantage of the present circumstances, to keep alive the difference between the two Governments, in order to turn to account for the advantage of our own preponderance the rupture of their relations. Far be from us such a thought, which the conservative policy of the Emperor reprobates. Instead of widening the breach which the late events have produced in the mutual relations of the Courts of London and of Tehran, our august Master has had no other care than to close it for ever ; instead of perpetuating their misunderstanding, he has sincerely at heart to end it at the earliest period. It is to the accomplisment of this object that the Representatives of the Emperor have received instructions to direct their attention at London as well as at Tehran.

Their efforts appear already not to have been without effect.

The first steps which General Duhamel has taken since his arrival at his post, have been received with deference. The Shah has repeatedly expressed his desire to be made acquainted with the opinion of the Emperor on the actual state of affairs in Persia ; his intention to act in conformity with our advice, in fine, his wish to see our good offices actively employed at London, to smooth away the deferences which have arisen between the two States. Such are the feelings which our Minister has found, and which he endeavours to keep at Tehran.

On your side, M. l'Ambassadeur, you have obtained satisfactory assurances on the part of the English Ministry. It received our communication of the 20th of October, with a just sentiment of confidence. Appreciating the motives which dictated that communication, it manifested to us in its turn, its firm intention of replacing matters in Persia on the r ancient footing by re-establishing with that country its relations of peace and good understanding.

By my despatch of the 20th of January, you have been instructed, M. le Conte, to make known to the British Cabinet, that in taking note of that promise, we looked to receive proofs of its entire fulfilment.

Subsequently I have had the opportunity of expressing this expectation verbally to Mr. McNeill on his passage through St. Petersburgh.

He has assured me that the re-establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two Courts would not experience any difficulty, from the moment that the Shah should consent to offer to the English Government the satisfaction which it had demanded, and which it had a right to expect, for the insult offered to the English mission, by the arrest of its messenger in the Camp before Herat.

That demand, M. le Conte, has appeared to us to be founded in justice. From the beginning we had not hesitated to declare to our Minister in Persia, that the circumstances which had attended the arrest of the English messenger appeared to us to be of a nature not to be justified on the part of the Persian Ministry, and to demand an equittable reparation. We have expressed this opinion even before the arrival of Mr. McNeill at St. Petersburgh, resting it solely in the information which the correspondence of our mission had furnished us with.

But after the more detailed explanations which the Minister of England has himself communicated to me and which I made it my duty immediately to lay before the Emperor, His Majesty has been pleased to order General Duhamel formally to advise the Court of Tehran not to delay the satisfaction which England is entitled to demand for the reparation of a wrong which is evidently imputable to the Persian Government.

Such, M. l'Ambassadeur, is the clear and plain statement of the instructions with which General Duhamel is furnished, with respect to the affairs of Persia.

With regard to those of Affghanistan, my despatch of the 20th of October, has already furnished you some preliminary information, which I will now make as complete and as precise as possible, in order to learn nothing doubtful or vague.

I have already informed you, M. le Conte, that during the siege of Herat, a negociation had been commenced between the Shah and the Sirdar of Khandahar, with the view of placing the latter in possession of Herat, when that city should have been taken by the Persians.

I have moreover announced to you that this negotiation had, at the request of the Shah, been supported by the good offices of Count Simonich, at that time our Representative at the Court of Tehran.

In fact, with the co-operation of that minister, an act had been drawn up and agreed upon between the Shah and Kohundil Khan with the view of placing Herat in dependence on that Chief, and of securing thereby the tranquillity of the Eastern frontiers of Persia by putting an end to the acts of plunder by which they are incessantly disturbed.

Count Simonich, considering that he was acting for the interests of the Shah, took upon himself to give to that act a guarantee which the Persian Government,

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on 08 April, 2017

and the Sirdar of Kandahar unanimously required of him, as a pledge of the reliance which they might hereafter have to repose in their mutual obligations. Full of suspicion, each of the other, they equally felt the necessity of appealing to the impartiality of a third party. This motive decided our minister not to refuse his guarantee, which was demanded from him by both parties as an indispensable condition to these engagements.

The draft of convention containing those stipulations, reached us in the month of April 1838. Nothing in that act manifested an aggressive or hostile design. A strictly defensive system was the basis of the stipulations agreed upon on either side. Notwithstanding this, the Emperor would not confirm the guarantee which our minister had given to that act. The engagements recorded in it, although purely defensive, were placed beyond the limits which our august master has laid down for his policy. Consequently His Majesty ordered Count Simonich to abstain from making himself guarantee to a transaction to which our Cabinet thought it right to remain completely a stranger. That order was dispatched to our minister in Persia on the 20th of April 1838, before the departure of the Emperor for Germany.

Meanwhile, Count Simonich, without waiting for the decision of the Imperial Court, had affixed his name to the act, which in the interval had been signed between the Shah and Kohundil Khan.

That fact could not produce any change in the determination once taken by the Emperor. He had disapproved the guarantee, when it was given without his sanction.

General Duhamel, has in consequence received orders to declare to the Shah, as well as to the Affghans, that the compact which his predecessor had guaranteed, has not received the sanction of our august Master.

To this declaration General Duhamel added—

That the intention of the Emperor has been, and will continue to be, not to maintain with Affghanistan any other than purely commercial relations.

That his wishes have been ill-expressed or ill-understood, if any political tendency whatever has been attributed to them.

Finally, that Russia will not take any part in the civil wars of the Affghan Chiefs, nor in their family feuds, which have no claim to our intervention.

Such is the language which General Duhamel is ordered to hold to the Sirdars of Cabool and Kandahar. On his arrival at Tehran, he found that his predecessor, as Lord Palmerston had told you, had sent Lieut. Witkewitch (Vicovich) to Kandahar.

General Duhamel, forthwith, without applying for, and without waiting for fresh instructions, but acting strictly in conformity with the determinations taken once for all by the Emperor, recalled Lieutenant Witkewitch, (Vicovich) from Kandahar.

Such, M. L'Ambassader, has been the conduct of our Cabinet in the affair of Affghanistan.

We leave to the English Ministry the task of judging if it can still raise the slightest doubt as to the sincerity of the just related the whole course.

Let us recapitulate the facts such as they have taken place.

In England, uneasiness was excited as to our pretended views of aggression directed against India. The Emperor tranquillized those apprehensions by the most positive language, and by the most frank assurances.

In Persia a serious controversy has arisen between the Shah and England. The British Minister has left Tehran A rupture has taken place. Far from making that rupture serve for the advantage of our exclusive influence, we only aim at re-establishing a good understanding between the two Courts.

England demands satisfaction from Persia. Instead of preventing that act of reparation, we are the first to counsel the Shah to acquiesce in it, because we find that justice is in this matter on the side of England, wrong on the side of Persia.

In Affghanistan, a Convention is concluded under the guarantee of the Minister of Russia. The Emperor refuses to ratify it because he cannot and will not have with the Affghans any relations but those of Commerce, and in no wise any political interests. A Russian Agent appears at Kandahar with the appearance of a diplomatic mission. That Agent is recalled.

Every considerate observer who will cast his eye upon the facts, which I have just recited, will be forced to admit, M. le Comte, that our Cabinet has done all that depended upon it to maintain in its relations with Central Asia, that state of peace which it is the mutual interests of Russia as well as of England to preserve from all attack.

It rests now with the British Government to co-operate on its part towards this result, which is so necessary, and so desirable. We can in this matter only refer to our preceding communications, and once more recall to the English Cabinet the wishes which we have expressed to it in our Despatch of the 20th of last October.

To re-establish promptly the relations of friendship between the Courts of London and of Tehran; to put an end to the hostile measures adopted in the Persian Gulph; to abstain from disturbing the tranquility of the people of the Centre of Asia, by nourishing these animosities; to be contented with competing in industry in these vast countries, but not to engage them in a struggle for political influence, to respect the independence of the intermediate countries which separate us; such is, we once again repeat it, the system which England and Russia have a common interest invariably to pursue, in order to prevent the possibility of a conflict between those two great Powers, which, that they may continue friends, require to remain each within its own limits, and not to advance against each other in the Centre of Asia.

We leave it to the enlightened judgment of the English Cabinet to weigh these reflections in its wisdom. It has too much interested itself in the preservation of the existing order of things, not to be itself convinced that the tranquillity of Asia can only be ensured in a durable manner by a mutual agreement of pacific views and measures. It is important that there should be in this respect a complete reciprocity between the two Powers who exercise in common an influence over the destinies of that vast portion of the globe. We submit these considerations to the spirit of equity and of wisdom of the English Cabinet, congratulating ourselves that we offer to it in the explanations contained in the present despatch, a fresh proof of our sentiments of conciliation and frankness.

It is with this purpose that your Excellency will have the goodness to deliver to Lord Palmerston a copy of this dispatch, which serves as a compliment to our preceeding communications of the 20th of October and of the 29th January.

Receive, &c.
(Signed) NESSELRODE.

His Excelleney Count POZZO DI BORGO.
&c. &c. &c.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

THE COURT.

THE Queen gave an audience to Lord Melbourne on Monday; and afterwards rode out on horseback, accompanied by the Baroness Lehzen, the Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Alfred Paget, the Marquis of Headfort, and the Earl of Surry. In the evening, her Majesty had a small dinner-party, including Viscount Melbourne, the Marchioness of Breadalbane, and Lord Byron.

Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty on Tuesday. The Duke of Wellington went to Buckingham Palace on Wednesday morning; and later in the day Sir Robert Peel had an audience of her Majesty, which lasted more than an hour. On Thursday, Sir Robert Peel waited on the Queen, and then visited the Duke of Wellington, with whom he returned to the Palace. Lord Melbourne and Lord Howick also had audiences. Mr. William Cowper, Mr. Rich, Mr. George Byng, and the Earl of Surry, dined with the Queen in the evening.

Yesterday, Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. In the evening, her Majesty gave her first state ball of the season. The company was numerous and brilliant. Among the distinguished persons, were Sir Robert and Lady Peel, and Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Durham, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, the Marquis of Hertford, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Dowager Countess Cowper, the Earl of Jersey Lady Cecilia Underwood, Lady Mary Fox, and Miss D'Este. The Queen opened the ball with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, and danced the second set of quadrilles with Prince William Henry of the Netherlands.

The Levee, which was to have been held on Wednesday, was put off to Wednesday next. The Queen will hold Drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace on Thursday the 23d of May, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday, and on Thursday, the 20th June.

Her Majesty intended to honour with her presence a grand party at Northumberland House on Thursday next

A "POWER BEHIND THE THRONE."*

"Of course," says the *Morning Herald*, "Lord Melbourne must hire a cook, now that his dinners are stopped at the Palace." Not quite "of course." Lord Melbourne may be the Palace Premier still. He may be a second Lord Bute. There are some points in his position not unsimilar to Lord Bute's; and there is reason to believe that the character of the present Queen resembles that of the youthful George the Third in one quality—*self-will*. It would be curious if the Tories, who played the Household against the Whig Ministers so often and so successfully, should find themselves embarrassed by the same tactics. Let it be borne in mind, that the principles which made Charles Fox and his successors so odious to George the Third and his sons, and which must always be disagreeable to monarchs, are not held by the Melbourne-Whigs, who have proved themselves even more accommodating than Tories to Royal whims, and have gratified Queen Victoria by an extra Tory Civil List; while at the same time they have been essentially Conservative in general politics. Nothing in his public proceedings has counteracted the private influence of Lord Melbourne over his Royal Mistress. It is difficult to conceive that this influence should not continue. The *Morning Herald* says (and the probable story is but feebly contradicted by the *Standard*)—

"The Queen was deeply affected when the Lord Chancellor and Lord Melbourne definitively informed her Majesty that the Whig Government was extinct. She wept for a long time, and deplored her situation. The Queen proposed to send to Lord Normanby; but Lord Melbourne had the good sense and the manliness to recommend her to send for the Duke of Wellington, and place the country unreservedly in his hands."

Tory Ministers, for the first time since the death of George the Second, are weak at Court; and some curious events may be expected to spring out of their somewhat embarrassing relations with the Sovereign.

* This also was written before the fracas about the Women had transpired.

THE NEW PEERS.

The *Gazette* of the 3rd May contains the following.---The Queen has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following persons, and the heirs male of their bodies lawful begotten :---

Richard Wogan Baron Talbot de Malahide, by the name, style, and title of Baron Furnival, of Malahide, in the county of Dublin.

Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart, by the name, style, and title of Baron Stanley, of Alderley, in the county palatine of Chester.

The Right Honourable Henry Villiers Stuart, by the name, style, and title of Baron Stuart de Decies, of Dromana, within the Decies, in the county of Waterford.

Chandos Leigh, Esq., by the name, style, and title of Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh, in the country of Warwick.

Paul Beilby Thompson, Esq., by the name, style, and title of Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, in the county of Salop.

The Right Honourable Charles Brownlow, by the name, style, and title of Baron Lurgan of Lurgan, in the county of Armagh.

Nicholas William Ridley Colborne, Esq., by the name, style, and title of Baron Colborne, of Westharling, in the county of Norfolk.

Arthur French of French-park, in the county of Roscommon, Esq., by the name, style, and title of Baron de Freyne, of Roscommon.

Grand-papa, as her Majesty good-humouredly designates her old *roué* of a Premier, takes special care that when he cannot dine himself at the Royal table, either one or other of his secretaries, Mr. Anson, or the Cowpers, are present. In this way nothing can occur without daddy Melbourne's special knowledge.---*Argus.*

"Mr. Campbell of Craigie has started as the Liberal candidate in Ayrshire, at the unanimous and urgent request of the Liberal body of electors. He receives, we hear, the cordial and strenuous support of all Reformers of every shade, and has therefore the best hopes of success, though the Tory had three days start in the field.---*Globe.*

The Hon. Edward Petre; who has been residing on the continent for the last four years, is on the eve of returning home. His losses on the turf, five years since, exceeded £200,000; and his other debts were considerable. Every claim is now liquidated under the able superintendence of the principal trustee, his uncle, the Duke of Norfolk.—(Globe.)

The Duke of Richmond, who has been labouring under severe indisposition, is much recovered; and though his Grace will probably still be confined to his room for a few days, there are no grounds for alarm.—(Brighton Gazette.)

Extract of a letter from Montreal, March 4:—"Accounts received from Upper Canada state that Colonel Prince had fought another duel with a Mr. Baby, when the latter was killed on the spot. The sole foundation for the paltry and mean jealousy of a certain set in Sandwich against the gallant Colonel is his being both by birth, property, and education a gentleman in every sense of the word; and it is a positive fact, that since this unfortunate circumstance Colonel Prince has been obliged to lay the rod of chastisement on the shoulders of no less than five other individuals. What will be the result in these several cases no person can yet tell.—(Globe.)

THE WIMBLEDON DUEL.---At the Surrey Sessions this week, John Young, Henry Webber, and Edward Delves Broughton, confined in Guildford gaol, under conviction as accessories in the murder of Mirfin, in a duel, prayed the Court for indulgences from which the prison rules restrained them, for better food than gruel to breakfast, and for leave to read newspapers. The Earl of Lovelace and Lord Easnor, who were on the bench, saw no reason why these prisoners, because they had happened to occupy a certain position in society, should have leave to disturb the prison regulations. The petition was, therefore, dismissed.---Atlas.

At the Marylebone-office, on Thursday, Capt. Maryat was fined one shilling for an assault on a Mr. Walker, of Caroline Place, Bayswater. The complainant, Walker, was so enraged by the smalless of the fine, that he collected a mob round Captain Marryat's house, and assailed the Captain with abusive language. He was taken into custody, and in, in default of sureties to keep the peace, sent to prison. He attacked the policeman on his way to Clerkenwell gaol, and was with difficulty secured.---Spectator.

M. DAGUERRE'S DISCOVERIES.—Some of our contemporaries continue to argue respecting the discoveries of Mr. Fox Talbot and M. Daguerre, as if a doubt yet existed as to priority. There can be no doubt on the subject. Mr. Talbot himself states that for four or five years his attention has been directed to the subject; whereas there is abundant proof that M. Daguerre had made great progress in his discovery—had indeed produced many drawings, more than a dozen years since. But we can positively state that the processes are entirely different, and the results different; and having seen specimens of all, including among the best those of Mr. Talbot, Sir J. Herschel, and Mr. Havell, we distinctly state that those of M. Daguerre far excel any which have been produced in this country. Athenæum.

At the last sitting of the *Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Letters*, M. Rochette, the Vice President, read two letters from the Chevalier P. Visconti, giving details of some late results of excavations at Rome. The first-mentioned is an ancient tomb between the Porta Pia and the Porta di Lorenzo, containing three sarcophagi, on the covers of which are sculptured the stones of Orestes, in two parts, and Niobe. Another sarcophagus had been disinterred at Toscanelle' with a representation of the story of Niobe, but with variations from the other.

At Cerveti many articles of gold and bronze have been turned up, in a style resembling the Egyptian. The Prince de Canino has re-opened the spots where he had previously made researches on his estate, and some valuable discoveries have been made. The same has been the case in the Necropolis of the ancient Veii, particularly in some grounds belonging to Prince Chigi. At Frascati, the ancient Tusculum, the Queen Dowager of Sardinia has found a very fine mosaic pavement, and a considerable portion of an antique painting. Within the walls of Rome, the clearing of the triumphal arch of Drusus from the modern buildings that surround it has been resumed, and the excavations round the monument of Marcus Virgilius have been continued. This interesting work of art is now almost entirely exposed. M. P. Visconti adds, that he is preparing an illustration of this tomb, which he intends to dedicate to M. Raoul Rochette."—*Galignanis, Messenger, April* 16.

The funeral of the late Marquis de Sémonville conducted with great plainness, according to his will, took place yesterday at the church of St. Thomas d'Aquin. The pall was borne by the Baron Seguier, the Duke Decazes, the Duke de Bassano and Count de Rambuteau. The Count de Montholon, son-in-law of the deceased was chief mourner; and the cortege consisted of between 400 and 500 persons, including Marshal Soult, Baron Pasquier and a great number of peers, deputies and persons of distinction. The body was taken to Bourai in the Seine et Oise, the seat of the deceased.

"The death of the Marquis de Sémonville," observes the *Commerce*, "relieves the Duke Decazes from the payment of the annuity of 24,000 francs, which he had contracted to allow the deceased on his ceding the office of Grand Referendary of the Chamber of Peers. These bargains are much more frequent than is generally known. It is even asserted that M. Simeon did not resign his post as first President of the Court of Accounts to M. Barthe, until the latter had secured to him an annuity of 10,000 francs."

LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

The following correspondence has appeared in the daily Rapers at the express request of the Hastings family:—

TO VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

Donnington-park, April 8 1839.

My Lord—I am induced thus publicly to address you as Prime Minister of the Crown, not only from a feeling of duty to my own family, who have been insulted and wronged to the last degree by the late proceedings at Buckingham Palace, but from a sense that public justice and public opinion loudly demand my adopting such a course. I feel that no public reparation having been made for this outrage against every feeling of decency, of justice, and of honour, I should be wanting in every impulse which ought to actuate and guide a brother, if I did not take the last means now left in my power of showing, that it is not from the numerous difficulties which have been thrown in the way of finding out the slanderers of my sister that her family have been prevented from bringing them to justice, and holding them up to the contempt and indignation of the world, but from the manner in which they have been screened by the Court (and whilst I use the word court I will not allow my loyalty to be questioned—such a supposition would ill apply to one who bears my name) —I impute nothing to the Soverign but the misfortune of being betrayed by that baneful influence which now surrounds the throne, and it is to clear that Court of these slanders,, and to place this infamous transaction in its true light, that I now address you as the responsible minister of the crown. My lord, you have stated that the removal of these persons would be unprecedented. Need I say that *their* conduct has been unprecedented, and is calculated in the highest degree to throw disgrace and discredit on the Court? A near relative of mine having from a kind feeling of the painful position which all my family have been placed by the garbled statements which appeared in the puplic prints, published (unknown to every one of its members) an authentic statement. I feel convinced that the thinking part of the community will no longer require from the wounded feelings of a brother a repetition of these disgusting proceedings. I once more urge upon you, my lord, *that* course which you say is without precedent; the occasion will justify you in making one. My sister is daily subjected to the bitterness that results from the presence of those who have so basely slandered her. I should *instantly* have relieved her from this, had I not known that by so doing I should give fresh opportunity for calumniating her, act ungratefully to her illustrious and generous mistress, the Duchess of Kent, whose noble conduct will ever be gratefully remembered by my family, and duly appreciated and respected by every well-thinking person within this realm.

HASTINGS.

The next letter is addressed by the Dowager Marchioness of Hastings to the editor of an evening paper, and is as follows:—

Sir--- Being unable to reach the original calumniator or calumniators of my daughter, Lady Flora Hastings, and having received no mark of public reparation from her Majesty's responsible advisers, I consider it due to my personal and family honour to show that I have sought it. I am reluctantly obliged to have recourse to the publication of the following letters.

The first letter in this correspondence, addressed to her Majesty, would have been very incorrectly placed here, had it not been for its official answer, and the report which is in circulation, that I had been guilty of writing an improper letter, called "an important letter to the Queen." With whom such an imputation originated (as no copy of it has been given beyond my own family) may appear extraordinary, but to me it is quite immaterial; not so the refutation of a charge so serious.

Some other letters received from and addressed to her Royal Highness the Duches of Kent are not inserted, although connected with the same dreadful subject, from a wish to withhold, as far as possible, everything that would unnecessarely associate her royal highness's name with those occurrences; except the expression of my unalterable respect and gratitude for her royal highness's conduct towards my daughter, and her feeling towards myself.

F. HASTINGS (MURE) LOUDOUN.

Loudoun Castle, April 8, 1839.

THE MARHCIONESS OF HASTINGS COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN TO HER MAJESTY.

Loudoun Castle, March 7, 1839.

Madame---It is hardly to be imagined that your Majesty should feel any surprise at receiving the present letter. The anguish of a mother's heart, under circumstances such as mine, can only be understood by a mother But no one can be at a loss to know that loyalty to your Majesty, and justice to my innocent child, demand from me an explicit reference to your Majesty on the atrocious calumnies and unblushing falsehood against my daughter's reputation which the perpetrators have dared to circulate even in the palace of the Sovereign. I have had the honour of remembering your Majesty in childhood. I am deeply and gratefully attached to your admirable mother; and I have cherished, in distance, absence, bad health, and many sorrows, a deep interest in the real honour and glory of your reign. My husband served his country honourably and with devoted zeal, and was particularly known to your royal race; and my own family, during a long line, have been distinguished as faithful servants of their kings. My grandfather lost his life in the service of his Sovereign. With so many claims on my feelings of old—although now unfashionable—aristocracy, it is impossible to suppose me capable of disrespect or want of loyalty towards your Majesty—a feeling, Madam, not less unbecoming towards you than repugnant to what I feel suitable in myself. But, I trust, a sense of morality is not yet so callous a thing as not to be held in some due respect even in the sight of a thoughtless world, and to justify my appealing directly to your Majesty to refute, by some act, calculated to mark your indignant sense of the slanders which some person or persons have ventured to cast in your Majesty's presence upon my daughter and betrayed your Majesty to follow up by a course of proceeding such as was, no doubt, done on their part with a wish to try to degrade the victim of their persecution. It is my duty respectfully to call your Majesty's attention to its being not more important for my daughter than essentially consonant to your Majesty's honour and justice not to suffer the criminal inventor of such falsehoods to remain without discovery. To a female Sovereign especially women of all ranks in Britain look with confidence for protection, and (notwithstanding the difference of their rank) for sympathy. To such honest feelings of respect (for they take their origin in that) I ought not to suppose your Majesty indifferent far less can I imagine, that as your Majesty increases in years you will not feel, Madam, more and more, the value of that estimate of your high place, which would make no one doubt your commanding reparation (as far as reparation can be made) for an infamous calumny, as not less incumbent as an act of necessary morality in the case of the public as it assuredly is to the individual who so severely suffers from such defamation. This is not a matter that can or will be hushed up, and it is all important that no time should be lost in calling the culpable to account. With this appeal to your Majesty's upright feelings. I have the honour to be, Madame your Majesty's dutiful subject and servant.

F. HASTINGS (MURE) LOUDOUN.

Londoun Castle, March 8.

My Lord—I trouble your lordship with the enclosed letter, in order to ensure its immediate and safe delivery. and I have to request you will present it yourself to to her Majesty.

I have the honour to be, &c.
F. HASTINGS and (MURE) LOUDOUN.

To Viscount Melbourne, &c.

South-street, March 11.

Madame—I have this morning received your ladyship's letter of the 8th instant, together with a letter addressed to the Queen, which letter I will lose no time in laying before her Majesty; and I remain, Madame your ladyship's faithful and obedient servant.

MELBOURNE.

The Marchioness of Hastings, &c.

Downing-street, March 12.

Madame—According to your ladyship's desire. I have delivered to her Majesty your letter of the 7th instant.

The allowance which her Majesty is anxious to make for the natural feelings of a mother upon such an occasion tended to diminish that surprise which could not be otherwise than excited by the tone and substance of your ladyship's letter.

Her Majesty commands me to convey to your ladyship the expression of her deep concern at the unfortunate circumstances which have recently taken place. Her Majesty hastened to seize the first opportunity of testifying to Lady Flora Hastings her conviction of the error of the impression which had prevailed; and her Majesty is still most desirous to do every thing in her power to soothe the feelings of Lady Flora and her family, which must have been painfully affected by the events which have occurred.

I have the honour to remain, Madame
Your ladyship's obedient servant,

MELBURNE.

The Marchioness Dowager of Hastings, &c.

Loudoun Castle, March 10, 1839.

My Lord---When I observe that no steps are taken to repair, as far as reparation is possible, the indignity offered, three weeks ago, to my daughter, within the precincts of her Majesty's Palace, your lordship cannot be surprised at receiving this letter from me. I am told that, as the responsible adviser of the Sovereign, your lordship considers it as your constitutional right to appoint and to dismiss her Majesty's household. As it is known to be your lordship's principle, I address myself to you, on whom the sacred trust and heavy responsibility rest, of marking respect for good order, and the manner of the course pursued in this atrocious conspiracy (for it admits of no other name) were unexampled and yet Sir James Clark remains her Majesty's physician. I claim at your hands, my lord, as a mark of public justice, the removal of Sir James Clark.

I am, my lord,
Your lordship's most humble servant,
F. HASTINGS and (MURE) LOUDOUN.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melbourne.

South-street, March 17, 1839.

Madame---Late yesterday evening, the 16th inst., I had the honour of receiving your ladyship's letter of 10th inst. from Loudoun Castle. I mark these dates in order to acquit myself of any delay or neglect in replying to your ladyship's communication.

The demand which your ladyship's letter makes upon me is so unprecedented and objectionable, that even the respect due to your ladyship's sex, rank, family, and character, would not justify me in more, if, indeed, it authorizes so much, that acknowledging that letter for the sole purpose of acquainting your ladyship that I have received it.

I have the honour to remain, Madam, with the highest respect, your ladyship's obedient and humble servant.

MELBOURNE.

The Marchioness Dowager of Hastings.

Loudoun Castle, March 18, 1839.

My Lord—Any expression of her Majesty's sorrow for late occurrences is consolatory to me.

If the Queen wishes any explanation of any part of my letter, which, from a dubious expression in your lordship's, I am uncertain of, I am quite ready to give it.

If her Majesty had been thoroughly aware of all, the circumstances of the case, "the tone and substance" of my letter could not have excited any surprise. Although *a woman*, the oath of allegiance which I have taken to her Majesty is as dear to me as to any man; and to that, and the true circumstances of the late transactions, I refer your lordship.

I am, my lord, your lordship's most humble servant,
F. HASTINGS and (MURE) LOUDOUN.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melbourne, &c.

South-street, March 18, 1839.

Madame---I have the honour of acknowledging your ladyship's letter of the 15th inst., which I received yesterday morning.

I neither had, nor have, it in command to express a wish for any explanation of your ladyship's letter addressed to her Majesty, nor of any part of it.

I have the honour to remain, Madam, with the highest respect, your ladyship's humble and obedient servt.

MELBOURNE.

The most Noble the Marchioness Dowager of Hastings.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

We were able on Saturday to announce the favourable intelligence from India, which supplies all that could be desired in proof of the wisdom and energy with which the measures of Lord Auckland were taken, and the advantageous results which they have produced. By the surrender of Hydrabad and Bukkar without resistance from the natives the Indus is thus placed under the command of the British; and freedom of intercourse with the whole line of country on its banks is uninterruptedly secured. The moral influence produced on the natives by the surrender of these two important places will be great, and will tend much to preserve them in their adherence to the British government. The Ameers of Sinde have already declared themselves determined to adhere to their fidelity; and this course, the result of prudence as well as of attachment, will extend, in proportion as it becomes manifest that the Governor-General has the means, and possesses the determination, to punish perfidy. In the general satisfaction which this intelligence has produced the Tory party has no share. The *Herald* is ludicrously lachrymose in its reference to this intelligence:—"We shall rejoice to find that the rashness of Lord Auckland has not been visited with those results which, in the circumstances, there existed only to much reason to apprehend as inevitable." The papers now before Parliament have settled the question whether Lord Auckland was "rash" in his interposition, or Lord Aberdeen rash in his condemnation. Had the Noble Lord reined in his impatience, and waited till the cause and consequence had been both before him, he would have lost nothing of his little character for discretion; while his party would have been able to affect, if it did not feel, satisfaction at a course which it is now manifest has added to the stability of the British possessions in India!—Lord Palmerston, in the name of the British Government, has protested with spirit and effect with the Court of Saint Petersburgh, and has obtained from that Court a declaration amply satisfactory, so far as words can convey apology, for the part, and assurance for the future. If we take upon ourselves to doubt the sincerity of Russia, while disclaiming all political objects in the introduction of a secret agent into Caboul, we by no means imply that the Brstish Government was called upon to dispute it. The measures taken by Lord Auckland thwarted the intrigues ere they were ripe; and Russia assures the British Minister that the suspicions entertained of her intentions were, however appearances might be against her, perfectly consistent with national faith! In the endeavour to place the acts of his government in a light consistant with good faith toward the British government, Count Nesselrode, the Russian Minister, addressing Lord Palmerston, says—

"We are then the first frankly to admit to England, that a Russian agent lately proceeded to Caboul for the purpose of commercial inquiry, The fact of the appearance of this agent, of whom Lord Palmerston had spoken to you, M. Le Comte, is thus completely correct But the origin and tendency of his mission seem to have been represented to the English government, with comments of which we are desirous to demonstrate the exaggeration and the falsehood. For that purpose it will be enough for us to say, that the mission of M. Witkewitsch) to Caboul was simply occasioned by the mission of an agent which Dost Mahomed Khan sent to us in 1837, to St. Petersburgh, with the intention of forming commercial relations with Russia. In order to ascertain the advantages and the degree of security which such an enterprise might offer to our merchants in a country hitherto unknown to Russia, our government determined, in the first instance, to send thither an agent charged with letters in reply to those which Dost Mahomed Khan had been the first to address to us.

We contrast with pride and pleasure this specimen of chicane with the bold and manly tone of Lord Palmerston's reply; in which Russia is plainly told that, while her apology is accepted, the conduct which rendered it necessary cannot be repeated with impunity. That Britain, conscious of her strength, is by no means prone to seize upon equivocal acts as cause of quarrel with a State professing friendly relations; but will first seek, and if tendered accept, explanations, of what could not be allowed to pass unnoticed; yet that a repetition of similar proceedings would diminish the possibility of maintaining friendship with a Power between whose professions and actions there was so great a disagreement:—

"The leading principle which invariably directs the conduct of the British government in the management of its relations with foreign powers is an anxious desire to preserve for the British nation the blessings of peace. This desire must inspire her Majesty's government with an earnest wish to maintain with all states the most friendly relations. But as regards Russia this wish is peculiarly strong. Because an alliance of long-standing between Great Britain and Russia, commercial intercourse valuable to both countries, and common interests of the highest order, must necessarily lead her Majesty's government to deprecate as a great misfortune any event which might tend to interrupt the good understanding which so happily subsists between the Cabinets of Petersburg and London. But all nations have interests which cannot be abandoned, and which must be protected at whatever hazard or sacrifice; and when those interests appear threatened with danger, it is the duty of the government of the country concerned to seek explanations from that quarter from whence such danger appears likely to come."

Count Nesselrode having in one of his dispatches, justified with a very suspicious zeal the incursion into the principality of Herat by Persia, Lord Palmerston alludes to this subject in the same firm and admonity tone which he had adopted with respect to the Russian agent at Caboul. The following is the Russian exposition:—

"That (the Persian) government had an unquestionable right to employ for its own defence the means which belong to every independent Power, and to direct its arms against neighbours who disturb and insult it. In engaging in a conflict with a province touching her frontier, Persia did then absolutely nothing contrary to her rights; she afforded no cause of well-founded complaint to a third Power, which was a stranger to this dispute between two conterminous countries. Still less could she expect to irritate and to offend the British government, which by its engagements with the Court of Teheran, has expressly bound itself not to interfere in favour of either party, if war should break out between the Persians and Affghans All these considerations put together establish beyond a doubt that Mahomed Shah, in determining to make war against Herat was completely within the limits of his rights as an independent sovereign, and that he has in no respect failed in the obligations imposed upon him by the faith of treaties."

On which Lord Palmerston observes—

"We respect to the unfortunate change which of late has taken place in the relations between Great Britain and Persia that change has been deeply regretted by the British government. *But it has not been of their seeking; and has been forced upon them by the conduct of the Shah, and by those evil advisers by whom he has allowed himself to be influenced." It rests therefore with the Shah, and not with the British government,* to determine when and how soon the relations between Great Britain and Persia should be replaced upon their former footing of friendship; but her Majesty's government are led to hope, from the last accounts which they have received from Persia, that such a satisfactory arrangement may by this line have already been effected."

On the assurances of the pacific dispositions of Russia, and in answer to the communication of the Russian Minister that the most positive instructions have been issued by his government to her agents in the East to exercise their missions with invariable regard to the most entire good faith toward Britain, Lord Palmerston proceeds:—

"If such shall continue to be the policy of Russia, and if her agents in the East shall faithfully obey their instructions there seems every reason to hope that nothing can hereafter occur in those quarters that can be calculated to disturb the good understanding between the two countries: and I beg to assure your Excellency that it is the most earnest wish of the British Government that this good understanding should be firmly and perpetually maintained. The two Cabinets being thus entirely agreed as to the future, it appears to her Majesty's Government that no good could result from any controversial discussion as to the past; and therefore, although there are many passages in Count Nesselrode's dispatch, to which, under other circumstances, her Majesty's Government would have felt it their duty to reply, yet as matters stand, they prefer letting those passages go by, as belonging to discussions now happily closed: making, however, this reservation, that her Majesty's Government desire that their silence may not be understood as implying acquiescence in the reasonings, the views, or the statements of any passages in that despatch, to which I have not specifically adverted in this letter."

The publication of these important parliamentary papers has left nothing to desire for the purpose of vindicating Lord Auckland's policy, and of showing that the British Government has lost nothing by having its honour and the safety of its Indian possession entrusted to his keeping. Had he longer delayed to march the expedition against Caboul, he would have been justly chargeable with neglect, and would have exposed the territory of friendly princes to invasion, if not to devastation, and have thus exposed the British Government itself to subversion by the suspicion it would have caused of its inability to protect its allies. It will be remembered that in the premature discussion in the Lords, forced on by Lord Aberdeen, it was stated, and repeated with strong emphasis by the Tory press as putting the indiscretion of Lord Auckland beyond question, that Sir A Burnes, whose intimate knowledge of the Afghans and their ruler (Dost Mahomed), is admitted by all, had strongly protested against Lord Auckland's policy; it was stated that he had declared the treaty of Lahore was uncalled for, and that its premature conclusion would prove most injurious. The documents now before Parliament prove just the contrary; they show that Sir Alexander Burnes, the British agent at Afghanistan, was the adviser of that very treaty, of which it was asserted he disapproved, and that he urged its completion with all possible despatch. In a letter to Lord Auckland, date December 23, 1837, printed

on 08 April, 2017

among those documents, Sir Alexander Burnes, after informing the Governor-General of the presence of a Russian agent at Caboul, and that Dost Mahommed had addressed a letter to the Emperor of Russia, formally offering to place himself under his protection, proceeds to suggest his views, the result of his knowledge of what was passing, and which seemed so seriously to threaten the British interests :—" Having thus laid before your lordship these strong demonstrations on the part of Russia to interest herself in the affairs of this country, it will not, I feel satisfied, be presumptuous to state my most deliberate conviction, that much more vigorous proceedings than the government wish or contemplate are necessary to counteract Russian or Persian intrigue in this quarter than have been hitherto exhibited." Lord Auckland's letter to the secret committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in which the intrigues of Dost Mahomed and Count Simonich, the Russian Envoy at the Court of Persia, are exposed with a clearness which at once shows their designs, and the activity of our agents in their detection, also proves that if British supremacy is to be upheld in the East, the policy he pursued was essential to preserve it.—Globe, April

AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

That miracle of monarchical wisdom, James the First, having thought fit on some occasion to grace the judicial proceedings of his Council by his august presence, was greatly disappointed, when one side of the question had been heard, that a decision was not pronounced at once, the case being, in his royal judgment, so clear as to render it unnecessary to hear the other party. So at least runs the story. Some noble lords in parliament have improved upon this illustrious precedent by determining upon the merits of Lord Auckland's policy in India without hearing either side of the *question*, or knowing one syllable about the matter. The papers which have been recently laid before Parliament must be a terrible blow to these factious assailants; but from their extent it cannot be expected that many will take the trouble of reading them. The leading points of Lord Auckland's policy are, however, most happily stated and illustrated in a pamphlet just published, and entitled *Notes on the Relations of British India with some of the Countries West of the Indus;* where, within the compass of about twenty pages, enough is stated to convince all reasonable persons that the Governor-General has only been carrying out the course of policy upon which his predecessors have acted for almost half a century. We have never met with a case more completely or successfully stated within similar limits, and we cordially recommend the publication to the notice of all interested in Indian politics. Availing ourselves of the admirable abstract it sets before us, the leading points of interest and information may be very briefly stated. The position of British India under the government of Lord Wellesley having been discribed, the circumstances which rendered it necessary in that day to effect an alliance with Persia, in order that a check might be given to any hostile purposes on the part of France or the State of Affghaun, are clearly pointed out. The writer subsequently proves that the policy which has been adopted by the present Governor-General of India, is precisely, in principle, Lord Wellesley's policy, though it differs in application, from an obvious difference in the circumstances. France, for example, no longer looks with hateful or intriguing eyes towards British India—and Affghanistan, formidable once, is divided and weak. Still, however, in resistance to aggression from the West, lies now, as then, the most necessary policy of our Indian Government; seeing that, in place of our old foes, the emissaries of Russia have been busy. We have lost Persia by their arts, and it is only by the sort of decision manifested by Lord Auckland in recent occurrences, that we can hope to recover strength in Affghanistan. The last-named state is the barrier left us, and a victory over the Chiefs of Candahar and Caubul—the purpose of the recent movements in aid of a restoration of their legitimate prince---would at once revive its resources, and enlist them on our side. We refrain from observing on the facts of Russian intrigue and interference that are here disclosed, since we observe, by what fell from Lords Melbourne and Aberdeen in the House of Lords on Friday, that " explanations" of them have been furnished by the Government of Russia. That is to say, Russia has as usual abandoned her agents when they were found out, and repudiated her instruments. We may observe, however, that a most satisfactory case is made out in this pamphlet as to the altered position in which our Government is placed with respect to Persia. We subjoin a summary of the proofs established by the papers from which this abstract is composed:

" That for many years both the Government of India and the Government at home have felt the importance of forming alliances to resist aggression from the west. That the alliance with Persia was sought as a barrier against the designs of France, as a check upon those of Affghanistan when under a hostile ruler, and subsequently as an impediment to the progress of Russia; that the first two objects are no longer necessary, and that the third cannot be secured by such means. That as the Government of Lord Minto endeavoured to raise up in Affghanistan the means to supply the loss of Persia, prudence points to the same course now, but that as the present rulers of Candahar and Caubul are hostile to British interests, and as a claimant of their power, enjoying the advantage of a superior title, is friendly to those interests, a judicious policy will lead us to take the necessary steps for promoting the abdication of the present authorities, and the restoration of the dethroned monarch; and that these measures are practicable as well as expedient. That the Government of India, in pursuing its present course, is not adopting a new and untried line of policy, but one which has received the sanction of the highest authority both in Great Britain and India, and has been acted upon for a series of years with satisfactory results."

The Tory Lords would save themselves many an awkward fall if they could manage to impress themselves with the truth of the homely proverb---and look before they leap.---*Examiner April* 14.

AFFGHANISTAN.

(Concluded from our last)

No. 1.—Captain Burnes to Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan.

Cabool, 22 April, 1833.

Mr. Burnes begs to recal the Ameer's attention to two notes formerly delivered adverting to certain points connected with his presence at Cabool on the part of the British Government. As the arrival of Sirdar Mehir Dil Khan from Candahar has given rise to new subjects of discussion, Mr. Burnes deems it due to all parties, to the Ameer especially, once more to record the objects of his mission, in case they may have been (which is scarcely possible) misunderstood.

The Ameer need not be reminded, that in consequence of a letter addressed by himself to Lord Auckland, setting forth his differences with the Sikhs, expressing his desire to form a friendship with the British Government, that a mission was deputed to Cabool why ? because his lordship considered he could do good to all parties.

The Ameer need not be further reminded, that in the letter alluded to, no mention was made of Persian affairs; therefore the mission was sent to Cabool without instructions respecting such matters. When the Persians came to Herat, Mr. Burnes did not, however leave Cabool, but remained with the Ameer, to show how much the British Government was his well-wisher; for whatever may be necessary to be said on Persian affairs, will be said in Persia itself.

The objects of this mission have referrence to other matters; to the differences between yourself and the Sikhs, to their adjustment to the honour and satisfaction of all parties, and that a union between yourself and all your brothers may strengthen you as a state, that under the strong arm of British friendship and connexion, you may in future be able to repel all invaders and enemies; for the powerful enemies which now threaten the country of the Affghans would have then retired. These were the views of the British Government towards the Affghan nation and its rulers they were full of friendship and disinterestedness; the friendship, when concluded, was not likely to be diminished, but it would have gone on increasing day by day. It was impossible to know the fruits of friendship before the tree was planted; but Captain Burnes begs again to declare, that the intention of the British Government was to have planted that tree, and watch its growth.

Captain Burnes cannot express his anxiety too strongly, that the Ameer will review all the circumstances. The propositions of the British Government were made in the full confidence that they were those best suited to the state of circumstances, and which, if agreed to, were the most likely to place the Affghan nation in a state of security from all enemies. Hitherto the Ameer has not even acceded the preliminaries for arranging these things, and brings forward matters quite foreign to the objects of the mission, viz., protection against Persia, from which there is no fear, when the differences among the Affghan chiefs cease. The justice of Lord Auckland's proposition was obvious, for if the Ameer seeks certain good offices from two goverments, one of them only can give, and from one government only can the Ameer receive such good offices. If the Ameer receive the good offices of any power to the West, he need not complain of being refused those of the British Government in his difficulties hereafter.

In conclusion, Captain Burnes must express to the Ameer, that as he was rejoiced at being deputed with such propositions to the Ameer, so will he feel sincere sorrow at carrying back to the Governor-general, the Ameer's non-acquiescence in them; and as his well-wisher, he hopes that he never will see cause to repent that he did not listen to them. The Ameer will observe that he has the perfect exercise of his discretion, and that if he considers the Governor-general's views at variance with his interests, he is the best judge. It only seems due to the Ameer, and to Mr. Burnes himself to repeat all these circumstances, that there may be no mistake hereafter, and that the Ameer may reflect well before he abandons the friendship of the British Government, who wish him, and all the Affghan people, to be prosperous and happy, After all the conversation which has passed, and the letter which the Ameer sent to the Governor-general, he would not now give the Ameer this trouble; but the conversation with Sirdar Mehir Dil Khan and other persons, makes Mr. Burnes very anxious that all doubt of the objects and intentions of his government should be removed; and and he again states them in writing. The Ameer knows best what suits his own interests, and he knows also individually how much Mr. Burnes wishes him well.

No. 2.---Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan to Captain Burnes.

23 April, 1838.

A. C.—I have perused your note, and unde stood its contents. Though I have successively explained and placed all my objects in your mind, I repeat them again here to you.

After the arrival of Abbas Meerza in Meshid, and his subjection of Kokan and Shuruks, as well as when Keramut Allee was appointed as a news-writer on the part of the British Government at Cabool, I commenced a correspondence with your government, and every one expected great advantages from the English.

When the Sikhs took possession of Peshawur, either with or without the permission of Maharajah Runjeet Sing. I explained all the circumstances minutely to the Governor-general of India, as well as to Captain Wade; and my object was merely the restoration of Peshawur.

The correspondence which took place respecting Peshawur, between myself and Maharajah Runj et Sing, I sent all to your government through Mr. Masson. When the British authorities got a knowledge of my wishes, they kindly deputed you to this quarter.

After the conflict of the late Sirdur Huree Sing with my son Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, a correspondence passed between the latter and the Sikh authorities, copy of which I sent to you, through Mr. Masson; and in every place I have mentioned the restoration of Peshawur.

On your arrival, and the inquiry which you made into my wishes, I told you the same as I had written from the beginning. Hopes arose of the restoration of Peshawur. You made report upon my views to Government: and what has taken place from that day to this, is well known to you.

In the former days of distress, when I heard nothing from the British Government to cure my pains, I was obliged to solicit pecuniary aid of the Russian, Persian, and Toorkistan Governments, and from every direction I received satisfactory promisses; but your presence and the friendly opinion which I entertained of the British Government, made me abandon that frendship of all others which is no secret from you; a length, I saw no signs of your sympathizing with me

All the British officers used to say and write, that they are the well-wishers of Affghanistan; and my ideas were that you would protect Affghanistan, which includes Herat, Candahar Cabool, and Peshawar. When Mahomed Shah entered the country of Herat, you sent Mr. Leach to the Sirdars of Candahar, saying that you will assist them with money and troops. We then saw good by connecting ourselves with the English, and thus made no firm friendship with others.

On the arrival of your letter, the Sirdars of Candahar abandoned the design of sending their son to Mahomed Shah, and valued it as a good proof of your sympathy to Affghanistan; but to this day neither Peshawur is restored, nor have we been released from the impending dangers of the Shah of Persia.

As you say that you are deputed to settle the affairs of Peshawur, and have nothing to do with other business, then on what account have you sent Mr. Leech to Candahar ! Before and after the arrival of my brother, Sirdar Mehir Dil Khan, I always mentioned to you about the restoration of Peshawar, and protection of Candahar against Persia. I have never spoken of any thing else foreign tosympathy with Affghannistan From the beginning to the end, the contents of the letters of your government gave me great hopes and I expected the restoration of Peshawur, and the potection of Affghanistan. To show this to the people, I publicly solicited the above favour, that every one should learn that you have sincere sympathy with us.

Mankind have no patience without obtaining their objects, and as my hopes on your government are gone, I will be forced to have recourse to other governments. It will be for the protection of Affghanistan, to save our honour, and, God forbid, not from any ill design towards the British.

You write that a connexion with the western governments may create disturbances here, and the result of which will be repentance. If the return of any good hopes is this, and such be the law of the great, then all this nation must rely upon God, in whose hands are the good and ill of this world. The Affghans have done nothing wrong, that other governments should blame them; nor have they received any injury from the English.

In making friendship with any government, my object will be to save and enlarge Affghanistan; and during these last seven months I have told you every thing worthy of note, and you know the good and bad. Now I have consigned myself to God, and in this no government can blame me. All the Affghans will be grateful to the government which obliges them.

There is no more to say which is not said. If you like to speak in person, or examine all the correspondence that passed between us, there will be no objection.

I am very much obliged to you for the trouble you took to come so far. I expected very much from your government, and hoped for the protection and enlargement of Affghanistan; now I am disappointed, which I attribute, not to the ill-favour of the English, but our own bad fortune.

Creatures must rely on the Creator.

No. 27.—Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan to Lord Auckland, received at Jugduluck, 28 April, 1838, by Captain Burnes.

After compliments.

All the conversation which has passed between Captain Burnes and myself from the day of his arrival, is well known to your Lordship, and consequently it is needless to repeat it.

In the month of Zeekaud, I sent to your Lordship a letter on the affairs of this place: it is now the month of Safar, or nearly three months that your Lordship has not favoured me with its answer. I also wrote a second time respecting the determination of the King of Persia, and the expectations of this friendly nation (Affghans) for the protection and enlargement of their possessions, which it had hoped from the British Government for a long time.

It was my first desire that there should be peace between the Affghans and Sikhs, and that the country of Peshawur, which is the native place of this nation, should be restored through the good offices of the English. When the Shah of Persia came to take Herat, which, along with the country of Candahar, is the abode of the Affghans, I asked Captain Burnes to point out the remedy against the Persians, since the English are noted for sympathizing with the Affghans. In reply, he promised us pecuniary aid for troops, and also wrote to the Sirdars of Candahar about it, and sent Mr. Leeck to assure them; all of which, I know, has been reported to your Lordship.

After passing some period, Captain Burnes, whether by your Lordship's order, or for some other reason, wrote to the Sirdars of Candahar, and refused to assist them. It is now eight months since Captain Burnes came into this country, and about five months have elapsed since the Persians have beseiged Herat; the expectation for the country of Peshawur being restored or Candahar protected against the Persians, which were entertained for a long time, are gone now from the hearts of the Affghans. All of the people of this nation which were residing in the country of Herat, have been obliged to desert from their native abodes, and settle themselves in the districts of Candahar, for fear of the Persians.

Mehir Dil Khan came to Cabool to consult on the proceedings of this quarter, and asked Captain Burnes to apply a remedy, and release Candahar from the danger of the Persians. Until this considerable nation of the Affghans to receive evident and clear signs of sympathy from the British, they cannot be supposed to have confidence in it.

If there should be peace on the east, and Peshawur restored, through the good offices of the English, the Sirdars of Peshawur, Cabool, and Candahar, might advance to Herat. To save their own honour, they (the Affghans) would behave in such a brave way, that no danger could have accrued from the Persians. If the restoration of Peshawur required a longer time, it was no harm in saying so; but it was necessary that Captain Burnes should give pecuniary assistance, that we might be able to protect Herat, and, if unsuccessful, certainly to save Candahar from the Persians. Captain Burnes gave us no assurance on the abovementioned subjects; perhaps he has no power to do so.

Since Captain Burnes's arrival, we have done everything according to his advice. The Sirdars of Candahar prevented their son going to the Shah by his letters and none of us have hitherto contracted friendship with any other power. It is well known to your Lordship that the Affghans expected very much from the English, from the day Mr. Elphinstone come to Affghanistan, for that gentleman made a treaty with the Affghans of the following nature :—

" 1st. That the Affghans should not allow the united powers (French and Persians) to pass through Affghanistan, for an invasion of the British possessions in India; but must oppose those powers on the part of the English.

" 2d. That when the French and Persians come to subdue Affghanistan, the British will give them pecuniary assistance.

The time has now arrived that the Affghans should be done by, according to the second article of the above treaty; but alas ! the whole of this nation is disappointed in what they were so long expecting. The British Government has given to us aid of no kind, notwithstanding our abstaining from friendship with other powers. I have really done so, and intended to do so; but your agent Captain Burnes, not having the power, neither gave us happy news of the restoration of Peshawur, nor of protection from the Persians.

Since Captain Burnes discovered that the Affghans were quite disappointed, and he has no powers from your Lordship to satisfy this nation, he is now returning to India with my permission.

When Captain Burnes reaches India, he will minutely speak to your Lordship on all the circumstances of this place. There are many individuals who have enjoyed the favour of the British; but our disappointment is to be attributed to our misfortune, and not to the want of the British Government.

What is worthy of the good name of the British Government, it, I hope, will come to pass in future.

2 Safar, A. H. 1254, Friday.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-general of India in Council.

20 *September*, 1837.

We now reply to the following letters and paragraphs, either addressed to ourselves, or to the Secret Committee, and by them communicated to us.

2. These communications relate to the protracted negotiations with Runjeet Sing, the Nawab of Bahawulpore, and the Ameers of Sinde, for opening the navigation of the Indus; the successful issue of those negotiations; the commercial treaties concluded with those powers; the subsequent proceedings of your Government, and its local agents, connected with the objects of those treaties; and the political state of the various countries bordering on the north-west frontier of India.

3. The papers which are before us relating to those various topics, are extremely voluminous: but the observations which they suggest do not require many words

4. With respect to the negotiations carried on, and the traties concluded, with the various States on the Indus, by which the important object of opening the navigation of that great channel for commercial communication has been attained, we have only to express our great satisfaction at this result, and the strong sense which we entertain of the merits of those whose exertions have contributed to its attainment. To Captain Wade, to Lieutenant Mackeson, and especially to Lieutenant-Colonel Pottinger, who had by far the greatest difficulties to encounter, high praise is due. The union of patience, temper, and firmness by which Lieutenant-Colonel Pottinger was enabled to triumph over the prejudices and jealousies of a government less favourable to commerce and civcilization, and less desirous of our friendship, than perhaps any other in India, deserve the warmest commendation; and your Government has, in all its proceedings connected with the subject, evinced great judgment and discretion.

5. The moderate amount of the duties which have been fixed on the trade of the Indus, the security against disputes and delays, afforded by levying those duties, not by a tariff, but in the form of a toll of so much on every boat, of whatever burden, and whatever the nature of its cargo, and the limitation of the places where the toll is levied to three, viz. Hurreekee, Mithun-Kote, and the mouth of the Indus at each of which a British agent is stationed (though hitherto, except at Mitthun-Kote, not a Europeon), are circumstances highly favorable to the success of the object which the treaties have in view; and we have little doubt that the jealousy of our designs entertained by the Ameers of Sinde will gradually abate, and that the two points which they have not yet conceded, will speedily be gained, viz. permission for a surveyof the Indus, and the residence of a British European officer in their territory.

6. With reference to the former of these objects, we regret that the Bombay Government should, without consulting with you, have opened a seperate communication with the Rulers of Sinde on the subject. The general relations with that State having been expressly reserved in your hands, the Bombay Government should not have considered itself warranted in any interference with those relations. It ought to have no concern with Sinde, except the protection of the Cutch and Guzerat frontier, and of the commerce of the Bombay Presidency, and the States connected there with against plunder, or other injury proceeding from that country.

7. With respect to the States west of the Indus, you have uniformly observed the proper course, which is, to have no political conexion with any state or party in those regions, to take no part in their quarrels; but to maintain, so far as possible, a friendly connexion with all of them, and to obtain, and transmit to us, the most correct information which can be procured concerning all transactions of importance in that part of Asia.

8. We approve of the hospitable reception which you have given to Abdool Ghias Khan, son of the Nawab Jubbar Khan, and nephew of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, of Cabool, whom his father and uncle have sent to Loodiana for education; and we approve of your having, on the return of Shah Shooja ool-Moolk from his unsuccessful attempt to recover his kingdom, continued to afford to him his former asylum and stipend.

9, Since the above paragraphs were written, we have received the advices noted in the margin, from which we learn that the deputation of Captain Burnes to Hyderabad (already notified to us in your previous communications) has been completely successful; that the Ameers have consented to a survey of the Indus; and to the abolition of the barbarous practice of plundering stranded vessels; and have expressed their willingness to permit the residence of a British officer in Sinde, if you will undertake to protect that country against foreign invaders. We approve of your having declined to enter into the proposed engagement; but we observe, with great satisfaction, the tone of friendship and confidence which appears to be now established between the rulers of Sinde and your Government.

10. We consider Captain Burnes entitled to great credit for the judgment and ability with which he performed the duties of his mission, and we approve of your having raised his salary to 1,500 rupees per mensem while so engaged.

11. We regret the uncourteous conduct of Noor Mahomed Khan towards Dr. Heddle the medical officer deputed by the Bombay Government; but we ascribe it to the fact that another medical gentleman had already been deputed to Lieutnant-colonel Pottinger, who, as agent in Sinde, was not under the orders of the Bombay Government, and whom the Ameers concidered as more especialy the representative of the British power. It is extremly desirable that our communications, with such a state as Sinde, should take place as rarely as possible through functionaries independent of one another, and especially through functionaries unders the ordersof two different governments,

12. It is, however, of so much importance to maintain the respect of the Sindian authorities for the Bombay Government, as well as for your own, that we should have approved of your taking some notice to the Ameers of their want of courtesy towards Dr. Heddle.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, MAY 13.

M. Calmen, Vice President.

At one o'clock, there was a numerous attendance of deputies, and the public galleries were crowded by spectators anxious to ascertain what steps were likely to be taken by the new ministry under the present alarming state of affairs. The excitement throughout the Chamber was intense; groups of deputies were collected in front of the tribune engaged in private conversation relative to the riots which occurred the previous evening, and of which the neighbourhood of the Rue St. Martin and the Rue St. Denis are still the theatre. All the new ministers whre in their places—all eyes were fixed upon them, and they had scarcely time to answer the earnest inquiries from the number of deputies who crowded round the ministerial benches.

The report of the last sitting having been read and adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT Proposed that the Cnamber wait in a body on his Majesty, to express to him the indignation and pain with which they had heard of the wicked plot that had broken out in the capital on Sunday.

This proposition having been unanimously agreed to, the Vice President called to the tribune the Minister, of Foreign Affairs, Marshal Soult.

The Marshal began by announcing to the Chamber that the ministry was formed. "The king," he said, " has confided to me the presidency of the Cabinet, a distinction for which I am no doubt indebted to the fortunate circumstance of my having been able to rr-present to his Majesty a list of m n acceptable both to the chambers and the country. I feel honoured at having united such colleagues and sharing with them the responsibility of the administration before the Crown and before you. I accordingly trust, gentlemen, that you will grant your support to a Cabinet which has been organised through motives and under circumstances that sufficiently manifest its devotedness to the Throne and the laws. The King has chosen to form his government of nine ministers, who have come to a perfect understanding respecting the principles which are to direct their acts. Those principles, accepted by the Crown, shall be the rule of the Cabinet. Their motto shall be peace, founded on national dignity; order guaranteed by the laws; the most active protection to all the interests ministering to the prosperity of the country, and, in our intercourse with the Chambers, frankness and firmness, which are the surest means of bringing about the conciliation of parties. Gentlemen. in devoting myself to the service of the King in a department in which questions of national interest have so much preponderancy, I need not assure you that France shall always find me faithful to the sentiments of the old sol dier the empire, who knows that the country wishe for peace—I mean a noble and glorious peace."(Aps plause.)

The VICE PRESIDENT then announced that the Chamber would meet in its standing committees on Tuesday to examine the budget, and would afterwards proceed to elect anew President in the room of M. Passy, and two Vice Presidents in the room of Messrs. Teste and Cunin Gridaine.

The assembly next boke up, and the members, with the exception of Messrs. Lafitte. Dupont de l'Eure, Garnier Pages, and 12 more of the left, repaired to the Tuileries. The Chamber of Peers likewise waited in a body on the King.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY AND MGYPT.

The *Commerce* contains the following letter of the 30th ult. from St. Petersburg :---" Count Nesselrode, who for so many years has been our Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been ordered by the Emperor to apply for leave to travel. The Count, who is deeply afflicted by this unexpected blow, hesitates in making the application; but M. de Tatischef, our Ambassader at Vienna, has been recalled in order to fill his post. The disgrace of Count Nesselrode is attributed first to his predilection for England and his objection to a rupture with that power;---and secondly to the discovery by England of the intrigues of Russia in British India and the Canadas, the failure of which the Emperor imputes to Count Nesselrode's having sent inefficient emissaries into those countries.---It is further reported that all the foreign agents chosen by Count Nesselrode will be replaced by others and that Marshal Paskevitch has been called to Saint Petersburg to assist the Emperor with his advice in the choice of new representatives of Russia in foreign Courts. All this is taken as an indication that the Emperor has decided upon a war with England."---We think that this letter requires to be confirmed before its contents are implicitly believed.---*Galignani's Messenger, April* 15.

A correspondent at Constantinople writes on March 27th to the *Courrier Francais*:—"It has been agreed between the French and English Ambassadors that in case of a Turkish fleet leaving the Dardanelles an English and French combined division shall be formed to watch its movements. This will consist of 6 ships of the line, 10 frigates, and 10 smaller ships, Admiral Stopford is to send five ships to Alexandria, and Admiral Lalande three to Tunis. Thus it is hoped all collision between the Turkish and Egyptian fleets will be prevented. England appears also to have another object.

She is urging the Vice Roy to grant permission for 6,000 men to pass through Egypt into India. Mehemet Ali hesitates in giving his assent, and Lord Ponsonby conceives that the appearance of five ships before Alexandria will remove all obstacles. The great interest of the French is to maintain the independence of the Bey of Tunis, their neighbour and ally. From the arrival of the Vice Roy at Cairo, on the 14th, the diplomatists there have been in full activity. All the Consuls have rejoined the Pacha, and are endeavouring to fathom his projects and resolve the questions which have arisen during his absence. Mehemet Ali has put them off, beging time to make himself acquainted with what has passed while he was away. He is however more occupied with preparations for war than any other affairs. A levy *en masse* has been ordered, taking first the most robust men and keeping the rest in reserve.

The Egyptian army in Syria, now reckons 60,000 veteran troops, devoted to Ibrahim Pacha. Reinforcements are daily embarked for Syria, and the works at the arsenal are carried on with unusual vigour. All the fortified places in Syria are being strengthened and furnished with ammunition and provisions."—*Galignani's Messenger, April* 18.

We quote the following from the *Courier Francais* —" Letters from Constantinople of the 5th inst., received by express, announce that a Courier from the Governor of Bayazid had brought intelligence that the Persian army, between 40,000 and 50,000 strong, besides the Curds, with whom the Shah had entered into atreaty, was about to commence its march at the end of the preceding month, notwithstanding several of the King's Councillors had endeavoured to deter him from this new expedition. It is not said whether Herat is the object in view. These letters confirm the previous accounts of the expected arrival of Hafiz Pacha at Constantinople. The Sultan has evidently sent for him to ascertain to what extent he may rely upon his army in Anatolia. Some well informed persons think that, although numerous and well appointed, it runs great risk, in case of a war, of being beaten, as it is composed chiefly of new recruits; but this chance does not frighten the men who are urging Mahmoud to take ill judged steps, promising him succour under all events that may happen.--The mission of some noble Tcherkesses to Constantinople has excited the jealousy of M. de Boutenieff, who calls upon the Porte to take strange measures; and among others the arrest of some Polish officers who are going to the Caucasus, to keep up a kind of police at the ports of the Black Sea, etc.---The cavalry sent from Sivas and Malatia to the extreme Syrian frontiers, having attracted to this point some of Ibrahim's battalions, have probably given grounds for a belief that hostilities have commenced. Nothing of the kind is as yet known to have taken place."---A letter of the 3d, quoted by the *Augsburg Gazette*, says that peace in the East is not to be too much counted on; that the Ottoman fleet was to sail in a fortnight from this date, composed of seven ships of the line, twelve frigates, and various others vessels---destination not known."---The correspondent of the *Carlsruhe Gazette* estimates the Turkish army under Hafiz Pacha on the Syrian frontier and in the Taurus as 50,000 men.—*Gal. Mes. April* 26

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 15.

INDIGO.—Since the last despatch our market has been very quiet, scarcely any business doing, but there is no disposition on the part of holders to force sales; consequently when orders come in, we have no doubt prices will tend upwards.

The most important feature at the present moment is the state of the stock, which on the 1st of May was 17,960 chests, including 1300 of the new crop, leaving 16,000 chests as the actual stock to start tho Indigo year with; certainly very small, when we consider the limited quantity coming home.

FRY, GRIFFITH, AND CO.

COTTON.—The market has presented uniformly a very dull appearance throughout the month, and the sales have been extremely limited; at the public sales of yesterday the prices gave way full ¾ *d.* to ⅞ *d.* per lb. on the small proportion that was sold.

In Sugars we have very little variation in prices to notice; for, although the accounts from the West Indies are still in general far from satisfactory, yet the increasing stock of our India Sugars has neutralised the effects this intelligehce might otherwise have been calculated to produce.

The Coffee Market has generally been dull, and Ceylon in particular has given way in price 2*s.* to 3*s.* per cwt.; for, although the deliveries have been to a fair extent, the imports also have been very considerable.

RICE.—Bengal remains steady; the stock being moderate, parcels are not generally pressed for sale. 900 bags of low white realised 14*s.* to 14*s. 6d.*; good middling to good white, 15*s. 6d.* to 16*s.* per cwt.

SALTPETRE.---There has been little demand, but the prices remain steady; 5 to 5¼ per cent. refraction 25*s. 6d.*; 9 to 11 per cent. refraction 25*s.*; refraction 2¼ to 3 per cent. 20*s.* to 27*s.* per cwt.

LAC DYE is in limited demand at present; between 200 and 300 chests, of all marks, have been offered by auction, and mostly taken in.

SHELLAC.—Upwards of 800 chests have been brought forward, and partly sold at previous prices.

HEMP.---Upwards of 800 chests have been brought forward and partly sold at previous prices.

HEMP and JUTE are dull of sale, and as the season for arrivals now approaches, buyers will not pay the recent quotations.

BUFFALO HORNS and TIPS are still in good demand, and sell readily upon arrival; the last parcel of Horns, averaging 2½*d.* lb., fetched 34*s.* to 34*s. 6d.*

CAOUTCHOUC, or INDIA RUBBER.---This article promises to become one of very considerable consumption, the clearances in London having increased from about 70 tons in 1837, to nearly 400 tons in 1838; the sorts usually brought from the East Indies vary (according to its purity) from 2¼*d.* to 10*d.* per lb.

TERRA JAPONICA is dull of sale, and could be obtained under 25*s.*, as considerable parcels are expected.

In SPICES we still have flat market, although for Pepper the exports continue on a large scale.---The CINNAMON sales went off very heavily, and the first quality was principaliy taken in at a reduction of 3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. on the previous prices; the second and third qualities averaged from 2d to 3*d.* per lb discount.

RAW SILK.---In Bengal there has been a good deal doing at about our last quotations. The arrivals continue free; good clean Silk, a size, scarce.

In PIECE GOODS a fair business is doing, at steady rate.

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET.---The cotton-market remains equally dull, with still a tendency to decline; the sales 1,500 to 2,000 bales, comprising 350 Brazil, 8¾d. to 10½d.; 50 Egyptian, 13d.; 150 Surat, 4¾d. to 6½d.; remainder American, 7¼d. to 9½d.

THE ARMY.

APRIL 26

12th Light Dragoons —Cornet L. Bernard, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Miller, who retires; T. H. Chifton, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bernard. 4th Foot—J. C. Bartley, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Nolan, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons. 9th Foot—Ensign G. Cubitt, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Batine, who retires; S. J. Palmer Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cubitt. 13th Foot---Ensign E. King, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Deane, who retires; J. F. P. C. Scott, Gent., to be Ensign, by pur., vice King. 14th Foot---Lieut. G. A. Wilson, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Lloyd, who retires; J. P. Hall, Gent., to Ensign, by purchase, vice Prothero. 30th Foot---Ensign R. D. O'Grady, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Thorpe, who retires; C. Hunter, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice O'Grady. 62d Foot---Ensign, G. Sims, to be Adjutant vice Corfield, deceased Ensign and Adjutant G. Sims to have the rank of Lieut.; J. Keating, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Sims. 65th Foot—Sergeant-Major C. Rhatigan, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Paul, appointed Quartermaster; Ensign T. Paul, to be Quartermaster, vice Elliott, who retires upon half pay. 77th Foot--Lieut R. J. Straton, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Foy, who retires; Ensign R. A. Merist, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Straton. 82d Foot—Ensign J. P. B. Pulleston, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Martin, who retires; R. C. Fleming Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Puleston. 88th Foot—Lieut. W. Irwin, to be Capt. by pur., vice Crosbie, who retires; En. G. V. Maxwell, to be Lt by purchase, vice Irwin; E. H. Maxwell, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice G. V. Maxwell. 91st Foot—W. M'Donald, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Grant, deceased. 93rd Foot—Lieut. W. P. Trevelyan, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Wilson, who retires; Ensign A. S. L. Hay, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice, Trevelyan; C. Maxwell, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hay. 96th Foot---Lieut. J. Lee, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Hathaway, who retires; Ensign F. J. Hugonin, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Lee; T. Orme, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hugonin. 98th Foot---Ensign E. J. Nixon, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Busby, who retires; F. Granham, Gent., to be Ensign. by purchase, vice Nixon.

Staff—Garrison Sergeant-Major P. L'Estrange Shew to be Acting Adjutant at the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, with the temporary rank of Cornet while so employed, vice Gladstone, appointed to the 3rd Light Dragoons.

MAY 3.

2nd Dragoons Guards— Major G. Nugent, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Major, vice Griffiths, promoted. 4th Dragoon Guards---Cornet A. Rolls, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Gossett, who retires; T. G. Symonds, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Rolls. 38th Foot---Capt. T. G. Peacocke, from the half-pay of the 36th Foot, to be Capt, vice G. T. Finucane, who exchanges; Lieut. C. Irvine, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Peacoke, who retires; Ensign C. Frith, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Irvine; H. R. Evans, Gent, to Ensign, by purchase, vice Frith. 58th Foot---Ensign C. W. Thompson, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Collins, who retires J. W. Saunders, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Thompson. Unattached —Major P. C. Griffiths from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase. Brevet—Captain T. G. Peacocke, of the 38th Foot, to be Major in the army; Captain H. V. Glegg, late of the Bengal army, to have the local rank of Captain while employed as Recruiting Officer of the East India Company's service at Edinburgh.

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